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VOL. XXIV NO. 94 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Persecution Of Subhas To Be Raised In Commons

Indian Airmen Return Home

Mayor's Congratulation On Their Grit And Perseverance

First Indians To Fly Cape: Rs. 30,000 Spent

APATHY OF AFRICAN AUTHORITIES DEPLORED | HELP OF INDIANS IN AFRICA APPRECIATED

Nearly ten months after leaving the Indian shores, on a flight to the Cape and back, and after arduous trials in the African jungles, Mr. Noshirwan Framrose Dalal and Mr. K. D. Pochkhanawalla, the Bombay airmen, reached home, on Sunday evening, in safety and in triumph.

At 4-30, their Puss Moth 'plane SU-AAC, appeared over the Juhu aerodrome, and made for the Bombay City, over which it taxied for a few minutes....The 'plane, piloted throughout by Mr. Noshirwan Dalal, returned to the aerodrome, and at 4-40 made a perfect landing, amidst loud cheers from the large crowds gathered at the aerodrome, to accord warm reception to the fliers.

Mr. Manmohan Singh, who joined the two fliers in South Africa, after his 'plane too had crashed, kept company with... them during the rest of the flight, and he arrived in Bombay by the same 'plane.

The three fliers were given ovation as they stepped out of the cock-pit, and affectionate scenes were witnessed when their relatives after months of waiting of anxiety about the fliers' safety,, had again seen them hale and hearty and back in their midst.

Mr. Framrose Dalal, the aged father of Mr. Noshirwan, was also present and he was congratulated for his courage and for the encouragement he had given his son during the period of strain and anxiety.

GARLANDING

As soon as the three fliers landed, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, garlanded them.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, sent a message of "sincere congratulations on the successful completion of their flight."

Among those present at the aerodrome, to receive the airmen, were Sir Homi and Lady Mehta, Mrs. Mehta, Mr. I. S. Haji and Major S. R. Bamji. Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sheriff, could not be present, owing to ill-health.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The party then adjourned to the "Palm Beach," nearby, where Mr. Naoroji Dumasia entertained the three fliers at tea.

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta welcomed the fliers, who brought honour to this country by their achievement after their trials and tribulations. On behalf of the citizens he congratulated them and wished them good luck in their future enterprises.

It must be added that Messrs. Dalal, Pochkhanawalla and Manmohan Singh left Patiala on Friday and arrived at Delhi the same evening. They left for Limbdi on Saturday. They started from Limbdi on Sunday noon at about 1 o'clock and reached Bombay according to schedule, as stated above.

The fliers considered it a unique experience which they met with throughout their eventful flight. In the uncharted African wildernesses, they paid the price for their enterprising spirit three times. Two 'planes of Mr. Dalal and Mr. Pochkhanawalla crashed, and the same happened to the machine of Mr. Manmohan Singh, who started on a solo flight to the Cape.

UNDAUNTED BY HARDSHIPS

This common misfortune brought them together and the three, undaunted by their experience, carried out their plans, with the munificent help of the Indians in South Africa.

Misfortune dogged their steps since August 1, 1935, when they took off from Karachi, in the ill-fated machine, which finally crashed in the Mpika jungles, in the first week of September last.

They were provided with a new 'plane, named "Spirit of India," and after a visit round the South African Union, they resumed their journey home. But again in the jungles of Juba, they had to make a forced landing owing to shortage of petrol. The machine was damaged, and had to be sent to the mechanics. They went to Nairobi and secured another 'plane, and successfully concluded their flight, when they arrived in Karachi about 10 days back.

FLIER'S DIFFICULTIES

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Dalal said that in South Africa, landing was a problem, a suitable ground could not be found. Meteorological charts were not up-to-date, and one had to wait for 24 hours, before the weather conditions could be ascertained. This had rendered the flight the more risky and hazardous.

They were received everywhere with kindness and well treated. He thanked the Indians in South Africa, for their spirit of co-operation and support.

The flight meant expenditure of about Rs. 30,000, in addition to the hardships undergone by the fliers. They are the first Indians to fly to the Cape and back again. Questioned about H. H. Aga Khan's offer of £500 for the first Indian to fly to the Cape, the fliers said that they were not eligible, owing to the time limit of one month, during which the flight must be completed. Besides, the flight must be solo.

NOT AN ALLURING INDUCEMENT

It was pointed out in this connection, that the prize-offer of His Highness was not a sufficient inducement to any one to take the risk of flying over the wild regions of Africa, and it was stated that if Indians were to be encouraged to undertake really interesting flights, such offers should be considerably increased.

After tea, the fliers drove to the Dadar Parsi Fire Temple, where the priest invoked blessings on them and garlanded them. They were next offered a reception at the Palamcotteh Hall, Dadar, at a huge meeting.

At the Palamcotteh Hall, a reception was given to Mr. K. F. Nariman, former Mayor of the Bombay Municiple Coporation and the three airman, Messrs Dalal, Pochakhanawalla and Manmohan Singh.

Mr. Mancherji Joshi, who presided on the occasion paid eloquent tributes to the valuable services rendered to the city by Mr. Nariman, as Mayor of the Corporation. The meeting was held, under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association. Mr. Rustomji Paymaster, briefly described the beneficent activities of the Corporation during the period of Mr. Nariman's Mayoralty.

Major S. R. Bamji referred to the spirit of selfless service of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman in thanking the audience for the kind references made about him, said that he had always considered that the first duty of the Mayor was to look to the needs of the citizens, especially those of the poor, who were living in the slums

Mr. Mancherhi Joshi, next introduced the three airmen, and felt that but for the unfortunate mishaps in the African jungles and the indifference of certain authorities in South Africa, they would have established a glorious record of their achievement. On behalf of the Zoroastrian Association, he congratulated the Indians in South Africa, for their generosity and kindness in subscribing nearly £1,000, and presenting a new aeroplane to the fliers, to enable them to complete their flight successfully. After music, the function came to a close.

TRAGIC DRAMA IN GOLD MINE

Wives Of Entombed Miners Speak To Their Husbands

FLOOD-WATER OVERWHELMS THEM ALL!

MOOSE RIVER (Nova Scotia), April 19.

A tense drama was enacted early this morning when the wives of two of the three men entombed in the Moose River goldmine, since last Monday, spoke to their husbands through a diamond drill tube. The victims are: Dr. D. E. Robertson, a well-known Toronto surgeon, part-owner of the mine, Mr. R. E. Magill, a Toronto lawyer, and Mr. Alfred Scadding, a mine official. Hope was almost abandoned when the rescuers heard rapping. Bottles of cocoa and brandy were lowered by the pipe-line, the rescuers trying to reach the entombed along a condemned shaft before floodwater overwhelmed them.—Reuter's Special.

ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY

Plan To Carry On Vigorous Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly held its final meeting at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and reviewed the work of the Party during the session and discussed its future work. The budget for the year 1936 was passed and it was decided to publish a series of bulletins giving account of its work in the Delhi Session as it did last year. The Party's office will be closed here on April 25 and reopen at 2-18 Car Street, Triplicane, Madras on first May.

The Party resolved to request every member to carry on a continuous and vigorous propaganda between now and the Simla session and explain the work of the Party in the Assembly. Members have also been requested to send to the Secretary resolutions for non-official days at Simla so as to enable the Party to concentrate on a few important resolutions which may be ballotted.

EVES IN MILITARY REVIEW

CUBA, April 19

Women soldier participated in a military review at Pinardel Rio, to-day, forming detachments of 50 each, in infantry and cavalry. They were greatly applauded, particularly cavalry for the gracefulness of their movement.—Reuter.

Preventing German Attack

Br. And French Proposals On 'New Line Of Defences'

LONDON, April 18.

The staff talks at London mainly dealt with preventing the German attack through Belgium according to reports from Paris.

It is alleged, the British requested Belgians to create a line of defences between Antwerp and Ghent not composed of forts but arrangements to flood the country. Forts would be built below Ghent and Belgians should rapidly construct a line of defence as an extension to the formidable French maginot line.

French newspapers understand that the French and British offered help to Belgium to perfect her defences and British air representatives dwelt on the necessity of immediately utilising Belgian military aerodromes in the event of sudden emergency.

In the meantime further Belgian flying grounds will be rapidly completed.—Reuter's Special.

SANCTIONS HAVING CUMULATIVE EFFECT

LONDON, April 18.

The general impression in the British circles is that the existing sanctions will be maintained at any rate until after the French elections There is a strong feeling that oil sanctions, if applied now, could not have any immediate practical effect but might cause drastic differences in Geneva at a time when every effort is being made to secure unanimity.

It is felt that the existing sanctions are not ineffective but having considerable cumulative effect.

Geneva Committee of thirteen adopted report prepared by Sgr. Madariaga and M. Avenol, recording the fact that conciliation has failed. The Committee also adopted report of the League experts on the use of poison gas. The document contains the Ethiopian allegations against Italians and British documents submitted to League. The report referred two governments for observations.

GERMANY INVITED

A cable from Geneva states:—M. Avenol informed the German Government that the Locarno question will come before the Council's next session on May 11, inviting it to send a delegate.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

ITALY & ABYSSINIA

ROME, April 19.

Great interest has been aroused by an article in the newspaper "Popolo d'Italia," believed to have been written by Sgr. Mussolini, suggesting that Italy intends to occupy the whole of Abyssinia, in order "to guarantee" security of all Ethiopian peoples and to end barbaric tyranny.—Reuter.

DR. ECKENER'S DISAPPOINTMENT

BERLIN, April 17.

Dr. Eckener returned to Friedrich Shafen from Berlin disappointed.

Dr. Goebbels' ban on the press, mentioning Dr. Eckener, has not been lifted and no statement about his position has been issued. It is believed Dr. Eckener will not command the "Hindenburg" on its flight to America in May, though he will doubtless accompany the ship for the sake of appearances.—Reuter.

HARRAR CAPTURED?

Abyssinian Commander Killed With 3,000 Followers

ROME, April 18.

It is semi-officially reported that Harrar has been captured.

Reports from the Southern Front claim Libyan dicision after 60 hours of most bitter fighting and mention the defeat of Ras Nasibus right-wing defending the approaches to Harrar. Abyssinian Commander Dedjasmatch Abebedamtu was killed with 3,000 followers.

It is admitted that the Italian casualties are high.—Reuter.

Italian Offensive Against Harar Confirmed

LONDON, April 19.

The opening of the Italian offensive against Harar is confirmed in a 'communique' from Marshal Badoglio, which states that on the Somali front, Italian troops, under the command of General Graziani, began an offensive movement, at dawn, on 14th April, and a battle followed on the left wing of the Italian front.—Reuter.

MOVE TO SHIFT SEAT OF GOVT?

ADDIS ABABA, April 18.

In view of the possible Italian attempt to occupy the capital the Abyssinian Government is considering the question of moving the seat of the Government westward.

Alarmed by the alleged threats by Italians to punish Whites who have been assisting the Abyssinians, Belgian officers and instructors are seeking permission to leave the country but it is understood the Government is not prepared to release them until the contract expires.—Reuter.

ITALIANS OCCUPY JIJIGA

ADDIS ABABA, April 19.

It is reported that the Italians have occupied Jijiga.—Reuter.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

ADDIS ABABA, April 18.

Quite unfounded rumours are being circulated by Italy that the Negus is dead or abdicated and that he would be succeeded by his son.

Regular daily communication is being maintained by him.

According to a British eye-witness, the Crown Prince retired from Dessie when the Italian Native troops entered and took up a strong defensive position in the mountains.—Reuter's Special.

Foreigners Alarmed At Italian Approach

ADDIS ABABA, April 19.

The foreign population is alarmed at the rumoured approach of the Italian force. Belgian officers and many other foreign residents are preparing to leave the capital, to-morrow for Djibouti. The German Legation has instructed all German subjects and proteges where to proceed in case of invasion, and also to make inventories of all possessions and return stores, food and bedding to the Legation.

Government is meeting in the afternoon, to decide its future movements. Both British and Dutch Ambulance units have arrived at Addis Ababa from the North.—Reuter.

WHEN ITALY RETURNS TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, April 18.

Much tension disappeared from the atmosphere at Geneva when at the meeting of the Committee of Thirteen Senor Madariaga stressed that the Ethiopian representatives were most anxious to secure a declaration from Italy stating the absolute terms for peace, but an hour's conference between the two parties made clear that the negotiations could not be conducted within the spirit of the Covenant.

Replying to Senor Madariaga Italy expressed the hope when the Abyssinian conflict is settled she would be able to resume her place in the League and assured collaboration with other powers.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ITALIAN VICTORY?

ROME, April 19.

Several thousands of Ethiopians, including some important Chiefs, were killed in a battle on the Southern front, between General Nasi's Libyan division and the forces of Abbe Bedamtu, says a communique. Italians lost ten officers killed and wounded, and three airmen wounded. Two planes came down in their own lines, and several hundred casualties of other ranks. Two and a half days' fierce fighting resulted in complete defeat of the enemy.—Reuter.

M. P's. To Move For Adjournment

Explanation Of Govt. Action To Be Demanded

Alleged Humiliating Treatment At Vienna And Port Said

Special To The "Chronicle".

LONDON, April 19.

On the eve of opening of Parliament, several Members of Parliament have expressed to me their disgust at the action of the authorities when s. s. "Conte-Verde" reached Port Said. It is alleged the police visited Sjt. Subhas Bose at the breakfast time, seized his passport, kept a guard to watch Subhas' movements and handed the passport to the purser, instead of to Mr. Subhas, when the ship left the port.

Some Members of Parliament strongly resent this action of the British authorities, who, it is alleged had instructed the Austrian Police to shadow Subhas' movements to find out where he was proceeding to India.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

As a week will be occupied with Budget discussions several Members of Parliament are notifying Lord Zetland of their intention to raise the question in the House of Commons on Monday (27th April). I believe very likely, as a result of the interest taken by the India League Parliamentary Committee, there may be a debate for the adjournment of the House, on what one Member of Parliament calls "persecution of Subhas" and demand an explanation of the Government's actions at Vienna and Port Said.

ARAB-JEWISH CLASHES

Police Open Fire After Baton Charge: Many Deaths

JERUSALEM, April 19.

A serious situation has developed at Jaffa where Arab-Jewish clashes necessitated police baton charges. It is reported that some shots were fired resulting in several deaths. The military was called in.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF JAFFA CLASHES

JERUSALEM, April 19.

A tense situation at Jaffa has followed a clash between Arabs and Jews on the occasion of the funeral of two Arabs who were murdered, it is alleged, in revenge for the murder of a Jew, though the police believe as the result of a arab feud. The police baton-charges and restored order after several were reported to have been killed. All shops are closed. The steel-helmeted police armed with rifles are patrolling the streets.

STATE OF ALARM DECLARED

PARIS, April 19.

It is reported from Cairo that a state of alarm has been declared in Palestine is a result of Arab-Jew clashes. A British officer is stated to have been seriously wounded.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING AND HINDU TEMPLES

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

A report has been received here that King Zahirshah of Afghanistan has sanctioned Rs. 14,000 for the repair of Hindu Temples in Afghanistan.—A.P.

FIRE GUTS A FACTORY

Damage Of Several Lakhs Caused

LYALLPUR, April 19.

Damage estimated at lakhs of rupees is stated to have been caused to a cotton and ginning factory as a result of a fire which raged for full four hours, despite strenuous efforts of the municipal fire brigade and the local police. The fire spread to practically the whole factory and considerable stock was damaged.—A. P.

138163

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Typist and Correspondence Clerk. Apply Box No. 5953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Wanted Clerks and Typists for Bank. Security essential. Those with experience need apply Box 5972, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Respectable Gentleman, Branch office management. If applicant able join with 2,000-3,000 rupees apply. Permanent attractive terms. The Secretary Post Box 334, Bombay. (5975)

Wanted—Competent Persons to organise sale of our Tea. Fixed allowance and commission. T. Hansraj Bros., 14|2, Old China Bazaar St., Calcutta. (5913).

Wanted an experienced Motor Engineer to take charge of a fleet of cars in the mofussil. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, nationality, religion and previous experience to Box No. 2988, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let. Florence Lodge Bungalow and Guest House, furnished in Matheran. Apply A Bana, 175 Samuel Street (Khoja Mohlla). (5974).

21. OFFICES WANTED.

Wanted small office premises, preferrably Sub-tenant on Hornby Road, Apollo Street, or Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 5944, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Diplomas in Commerce—(Insurance, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy, Business-Organisation,) Expeditiously obtained. Mayrose School of Commerce, 56, Abdul Rehman Street, Opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay. (5958).

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mody Palmist consult for business, service etc. Master Mind Reader of Past and Present for trial Re. 1|- is kept, after a month charges will be increased to Rs. 5|-. Money returned if not satisfied. Separate accommodation for ladies. Please send date of birth and name. Empire Building, Room No. 30, 1st floor, oppo. Victoria Terminus, Hornby Road, Bombay. Time 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2-7 p.m. (5943).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

200 Horse Mirrless Alternator, 400 Ansalds Direct Diesel Plants; 300 Horse Corliss compound Steam Engine; 12 Tons Weighbridge; 32 Horse Gas Engine; Drawing, Punching Presses, etc. Prices cheap Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street. (5964)

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GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
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Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of papers for the Press and Stationery articles for the use of Government Offices for one year from 1-8-1936 to 31-7-1937.

Tenders should reach the undersigned before 9-0 hours on the 25th May, 1936, superscribed on the envelope, "Tender for paper and stationery."

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had from this office on any working day between 7-30 and 10-30 hours on payment of Rs. 5 (five) only by cash or money order only.

Baroda, dated 17th April, 1936.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Dept.

(3020)

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1858 of 1930.

Messrs. VIRCHAND NOWLAJI & CO. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
TYABALLI LUKMANJI NAGARI .... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that in execution of the Consent Decree passed herein on 17th April, 1934, a Warrant of Attachment of your Immovable Properties, situated in Bombay at Madanpura, Ripon Road, Byculla bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1-3559 and Cadastral Survey No. 1569 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 3852 (1) and 3852 (2) Street No. 39, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1569 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 3853, Street No. 40 respectively have been issued by the High Court of Bombay on 6th February, 1936, under order XXI, Rule 54 of Civil Procedure Code and that the said properties have been attached accordingly by the Sheriff of Bombay on 28th February, 1936.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1936.

MANOHAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

3019.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities belonging to ABDULALI MAHOMEDALI SHERAZI, alias, ABDULALI MAHOMEDALI SHIRAZI, alias ABDULALI MAHOMEDALI, alias ABDUL ALI M. SHIRAZI, late of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, who resided at Kumpta Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai ZEHAN SULTAN, widow of Abdulali Mahomedali Sherazi, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kumpta Street within the Fort of Bombay ——..——Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 9th day of April, 1936.
Messrs. RANCHHODDAS & HAKIM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(3018)

Public Notices.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two temporary posts of Valuation Officers, on Rs. 150 per month each, plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance. Those who have secured a degree examination or possess sufficiently long previous experience of the work need only apply. Intending candidates should submit their applications to the undersigned on or before 1st May 1936, stating age, qualifications, caste, previous experience, etc. The posts are temporary for a period of nine months.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKER,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 16-4-1936.

(3024)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of Complete Bunglow furniture, Gramophone, Singer machine, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, A.C. Fans, Safes, Wardrobes, Glassware etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (A. R. KAMPALA.)

MESSRS MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 20th, April 1936 at 2-0 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned Country damaged Cotton of Messrs. The Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., arrived per ex S.S. "Kenya."

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE AND TANDAL STREET CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shivram Mahadevo Durgade and others in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and Transfer of Mortgage, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable Properties on Monday the 20th day of April 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the house situate at Nishanpada Cross Lane admeasuring 87.50 square yards or thereabouts and being New Survey No. 3126, New No. 2489, Cadastral Survey No. 1599 of Mandvi Division B Ward No. 3227 Street No. 13.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the house situate at Tandel Street Cross Lane admeasuring 79.50 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing New No. 3126, Cadastral Survey No. 1/1599 of Mandvi Division B Ward No. 3264 Street No. 2A.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF MESSRS. ABDULLA D. HASSAM & CO. AND THE ROYAL FURNISHING & DECORATING CO.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Abdulla D. Hassam and Co. and the Royal Furnishing and Decorating Co., sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 21st April 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, the Goodwill of Messrs. Abdulla D. Hassam & Co. and the Royal Furnishing & Decorating Co. till lately doing business as Contractors, furnishers, decorators & hirers of furniture, crockery, glassware etc. in Chakla Street.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, 4th Floor, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate Office furniture such as chairs; wooden racks, writing desks, steel file racks, tables, cupboard, American steel cupboards, Royal and Imperial typewriters, table fan, stools, writing tables, steel filing cabinets, etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAHMANWADA, BANDRA TALUKA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Evarist Francis Gomes pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th January, 1924 and Further Charge dated the 30th October 1925 and in exercise of all other Powers reserved to or vested in the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Saturday, the 25th April, 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

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HAHNEMANN ANNIVERSARY

Dr. Das On Principles Governing Homeopathy

The birthday anniversary of the founder of Homeopathy, Dr. S. Hahnemann, was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Association and the Bombay Homeopathic Medical College at the premises of the Association on Saturday, last when Dr. A. C. Das presided.

The president, in the course of his speech, said that in the history of medicine Dr. Hahnemann was the first man to teach the truth in medicine. Unless a physician knew the truth in his patient, and understood the trinity—spirit, mind and body—very well, he was incompetent to treat a sick man.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR

Thousands of years ago, the principle of heading was learnt and taught by Indian Physicians. They also found out that the only principle of healing was "Similia Similibus Curantur." The "Ayurveda" one of the vedas was founded on the strongest rock of "Vishasya Visham Aushadham" i.e. Similar poisons cure the potsons of disease. They had faitn not only in the principle but in the dynamism of the drugs. Their method of reducing to minimum was different from that of ours. They used to reduce to dynamic potency by the help of fire and chemicals. For potentising they used to put the mineral drug in fire for several days; and by trituration etc. This process was repeated one thousand times before it was thought to be ready for use for medicinal purposes. They used to call them "Sahasra poota" burnt a thousand times.

PRESENT-DAY CORRUPTION.

The same Ayurvedic system of treatment had been corrupted in such a way that it had come far away from the principle of "Vishasya Visham Aushadham" and dozens of drugs were contained in one prescription. The Ayurvedic physicians were also depending on purgatives, diuretics and patent medicines like Allopathic physicians. They had forgotten even their principle. He thought that the physicians instead of taking the trouble of studying their medicines, took to the palliative methods of giving relief to their patients. In course of time corruption came to settle there for ever in practice and in books of medicine.

HOW TO PREVENT THIS EVIL.

Should they expect the same fate for Homeopathy? To his surprise he found in this country many Homeopathic physicians were prescribing the ready made combinations prepared by American and German Homeopathic Chemists and Druggists under the good name of Homeopathy; they were taking advantage of the ignorance of the public and exploiting them. If it were allowed to continue in course of time, Hahnemannian principles of Homeopathy would be forgotten totally. If they wanted to keep the principle alive, they should make a propaganda against these corruptions and remove the ignorance of the public by publications.

WHAT HOMEOPATHY IS BASED ON.

Dr. O. Nanoo then read a paper on "The Present day Homeopathic Institutions and Homeopathy" in the course of which he said that Homeopathy was based on a knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and other allied sciences, which were as essential prerequisites for the practice of Homeopathic medicine, as of Allopathic medicine; only the methods of treatment were different, the drugs being prescribed on unorthodox conceptions of the actions of drugs in the human constitution.

No one had a right to condemn any medicine, as unscientific and unworthy of study and practice without having studied its principles and practice. It was really a deplorable state that they as well as medical practitioners of different schools should treat one another as of a different cast in their noble profession although the aims and ideals were the same namely to ameliorate the human sufferings and to iradicate, if possible, the diseases which were in existence in the human body. Could they not look forward to a near future when all the members of the medical profession would fraternise with and learn from one another for their mutual benefit, and for the advantage of suffering humanity?

Lastly he appealed for "Service, Truth and Sincerity" which should be also the motto of that Associattion.

RURAL PROPAGANDA THROUGH MICROPHONE

Govt. Scheme For Midnapore District

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Preparations for carrying out the Government scheme of broadcasting rural programmes in the villages of Midnapore are in full swing, according to a report. Two Engineers with the assistants belonging to the Calcutta station left a few days ago for the district.

Midnapore has been divided into twenty centres where, in each, a community receiver capable of entertaining more than fifty persons will be installed. Fool-proof and packed in rough wooden boxes the receivers will be set up in such public places as school houses or offices of the Presidents of the Union Boards. A number of local men will be trained to handle those sets.

A modest workshop for charging the exhausted batteries of the sets will be established in the Midnapore town. Programmes which would include talks on rural health, education, sanitation and such other topics sandwiched with music and other entertainments will regale the village people after their day's toil.—United Press

AIR FRANCE SERVICE

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The revised summer time-table of the Air France Service recently published has been cancelled and the time-table hitherto in force will continue unchanged. Accordingly there will be no alteration in the days of posting air mail articles for places served by the Air France Service. The Westbound service will continue to leave Karachi on Wednesdays and the eastbound service will continue to leave Calcutta and Akyab on Wednesdays and Rangoon on Thursdays.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Staple Fibre Threatens Indian Cotton

Why Import Duty Should Not Be Reduced

By SARABHAI

The Assembly at its fag end is to consider the Commerce member's Bill amending the Indian Tariff Act for (1) reducing the duty on "Staple fibre" and (2) raising the import duty on fents to the higher rate applicable to the parental fabric as also for (3) bringing up the import levy on spun silk to the level of the duty on pure silk.

FENTS have been inundating the domestic market to the detriment of indigenous textiles.

SPUN SILK though a product of the refuse of the real Silk has long since been displacing the pure silk and this simulated waste product has been deluding and deceiving the trustful buyer of fabrics made from it. The action against the deceptions of foreign fents and waste has been delayed too long and the measure should be enacted without delay.

STAPLE FIBRE

STAPLE FIBRE, however, needs no encouragement for easier importation 25 per cent. is the present incidence of general duty on its import. With 10 per cent of preferences the levy on British imports is 15 per cent. The proposed reduction will bring down general duty to 15 per cent which on British product will consequentially come down to 5 per cent nearly approximating to the import duty on cotton yarn.

Staple is the latest simulation of natural cotton. It is so cunningly contrived that cleverest of cotton dealers in the city after the usual examination believed it to be one of the finer varieties of the ordinary gossypium cotton of commerce hitherto used for textiles the wide world over.

Academical experts easily assume staple fibre (for brevity called fibro) to be a raw-produce. But it is a manufactured article. It is a highly synthetic fibre. It is the ultimate resultant of many and several Chemical processes. It is the penultimate progenitor of the wonderful scientific thread —the Artificia. Silk known as Rayon. This prodigy though of recent invention has now reached the enormous expansion in 1935 to 943,000,000 million lbs. an increase of 22 per cent. on 1934 production. While the Staple fibre has increased during one year from 54,000,000 lbs to 162,000,000 lbs. or by 200 per cent. Rayon and Fibro have thus immense scope for expansion. And Fibro will be displacing native cotton to an increasing extent. Its rate of improvement in quality is very rapid on account of incessant experiments and research by cotton-less but scientifically advanced countries like Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France as also U.S.A. which comes first among the foremost Rayon producing countries of the world with 257,000,000 lbs during 1935.

The fundamental and urgent issue for immediate consideration alike by legislators and Indian businessman is whether India should accelerate importation of a fabricated product of foreign factories and thus facilitate competition with her native cotton?

The basis for Fibro identically with Rayon is the wood of conifers viz., the Spruce, Fir, Pine etc. Pulp scientifically made from it costs about 2 pence per pound about 4 pence more in chemicals and labour costs would give at 6d. a lb. complete Fibro favoured by the Commerce member for lighter duty.

Orders in Bombay market are booked at annas 8 per lb. The price of African Cotton Rs. 325/- per 800 lbs works out at about annas 6 and of Egyptian at say Rs. 400/- at annas eight per lb. Both will cost slightly higher for the loss of waste at least at 2 per cent.

EXPERTS' OPINION

The Chairman of Courtaulds the world renowned manufacturers of Rayon and Fibro has on 10th March in London significantly pointed that "Admittedly although its quality has greatly improved, Fibro is not—at present, at any rate—a suitable substitute for cotton or worsted in every class of fabric, but it seems probable that further experience will reveal a wide and profitable field for its development "And further Fibro is cheaper than wool." We have seen above that it is cheaper than cottons of like quality because of its complete freeness from adulterations and, therefore, of its better purity, its evenness of fibre and length of its staple about 1,7/16 inch. And this last merit can be increased by a longer cut of the staple. Because Fibro is machine manufactured article its costs can further be reduced by mass production. Then its price will be also lowered much more below the present C.I.F. quotation of 8 annas per lb. while natural cotton will have to depend for growth, increase of production and quality mostly on the vagories of nature and the quality of soil uncontrollable by human agency.

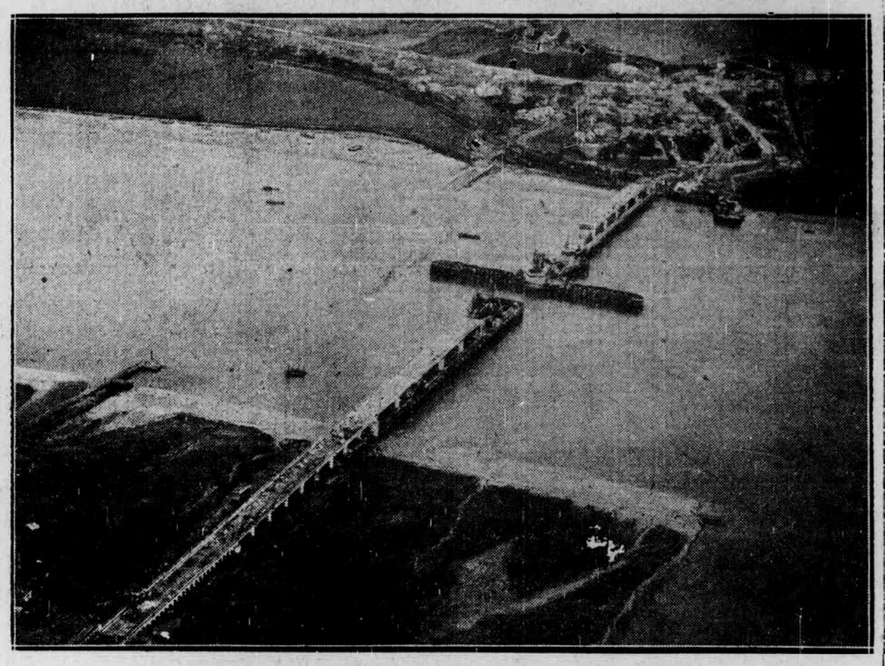
Should we then with the knowledge of these facts accelerate the importation of the foreign manufactured rival of our cotton and wool?

GOVT'S CASE EXPOSED

The Commerce Member of Government of India in support of reduction of duty on Fibro cites the recommendation of the Tariff Board on woollen Industry Para 87 of the Report Page 64 that Fibro should be admitted free as other raw-materials or at any rate Fibro should not pay a duty higher than foreign Cotton. It is very surprising that Governmeat should cite in authority a recommendation of the Board which they themselves have adjudged was not germain to the main enquiry" (vide para 6 of their Reso No. 9-T. (2) But we will not stick to the fallacy. We would examine it on logical and reasonable grounds. But Fibro is not a raw material, more accurately it has been designated by the Chairman of the Courtaulds as "Rayon staple fibre." Besides fibro is supplied in three degrees of fineness, namely 1-5, 3, and 4-5 denier per filament. When the Tariff Board recommended reduction it could have in view only the 3 and 4-5 denier fibro because according to Courtaulds coarsest deniers are more suitable for the various branches of wool industry. The fibro of 1-5 denier or of finer filament was not in their re-

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5)

BIGGEST SWING SPAN BRIDGE IN EUROPE



Work is now in progress on the last section, the centre span, of the giant road bridge at Kincardine—on—Forth (England) which will be opened for traffic in August. It is the largest swing span bridge inEurope and has cost £250,00. The centre span is 100 yards long and will swing on a turn-table.

Mango Canning IN KANARA Makes Progress

Canned Fruit Is Now Exported Abroad From India

(Fsom A Special Correspondent)

Canning industry in Kanara completes twenty-five years of its life this year and a review of the activities of its pioneer, Mr. Basrur who started his Oriental Cannery in 1911 will be read with interest. Canning—especially of mangoes—is bound to make considerable headway in the presidency and, therefore, it will be profitable for prospective canners to study the experiences of a pioneer.

Mr. Basrur who is the founder and moving spirit of the Oriental Cannery Co. has been well-known to the agricultural public as an indefatigable public worker of his district in the field of agriculture and always watchful of the interests of the agricultural community. His efforts to find ways to encourage cultivation of the low assessed dry land tracts of the coast district brought to his mind the advantages of mango cultivation which would be within the means of even the small landholder, being not much costly, and at the same time be such as would admit of cultivation of sundry crops of food-value in between the mango lines during the wet months of the year. He helped to utilize the prospective yields of the mango by starting canning himself as no Government department was then prepared to carry on the experiments which were to be costly. The new line proved a great success and paved the way for sporadic attempts being made in the country in the wake of his enterprise. He received moral help and encouragement from successive Directors of Agriculture but none of them could get him any active help from Government. The bold start made in an unknown field of manufacture and the propaganda carried on by this firm is responsible for evoking considerable interest in this line. One of the Directors of this presidency has expressed his confirmed opinion that "the further development of this industry is one which is largely dependent on private enterprise of the type of Mr. Basrur's firm and that anything that could be done to help him is indirectly of assistance to the industry and also to the districts where mangoes are grown and that anything that would encourage planting of the man-

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 6)

TIN

Many Countries, Including India, Show Increased Consumption

According to the March issue of the Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, published by the Hague Statistical Office, world consumption of tin in January 1936 was 13,029 tons, compared with 9,769 tons in the previous January and with a monthly average of 1,1797 tons during 1935. World production in January last was 13,552 tons, against 10,040 tons in January 1935.

Comparing the twelve-month period ended January 1936 with the previous twelve months, consumption of tin in the U. S. A. increased by 20,203 tons, or 45.1 per cent, to 64,951 tons. Other notable increases are recorded for Russia, 29.9 per cent; Italy 39.3 per cent; India 16.9 per cent; Canada 13.5 per cent; Sweden 18.9 per cent; Spain 12.6 per cent; Holland 22.3 per cent and Switzerland 17.5 per cent.

Decreases are shown for France 11.5 per cent, and Belgium 4.5 per cent.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES IN U. S. A.

The American tinplate industry used 29,900 tons of tin in 1935 compared with 24,450 tons in 1934. Bearing metals used 3,540 tons against 3,350 tons, and solder 11,480 tons against 8,620 tons In other uses there was a decline from 17,400 tons in 1934 to 16,630 tons in 1935. The U. S. Bureau of the Census reports the production of babbitt metal in 1935 at 22,963,571 lbs. compared with 21,385,527 lbs. in 1934 and 20,069,276 lbs. in 1933.

WORLD STOCKS OF TIN.

World visible stocks of tin increased by 383 tons during February 1936 to 16,435 tons. These stocks are equivalent to 11 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption.

A comparison of the statistics of actual and apparent consumption indicates that consumers' stocks continue to show an increasing tendency. In the year ended January 1936 these stocks increased by about 4,300 tons, whereas in the previous year they had been depleted by 11,500 tons.

Soviet Union INDUSTRIALIZES Frozen North

Millions Of Tons Of Cargo To Be Carried

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Extensive plans have been elaborated in the U. S. S. R. for an increase in freight transportation via the Northern Sea route, for an extension of exploration by ice-breakers and aeroplanes, and for rendering assistance to the peoples of the Far North during the current year.

INITIAL VOYAGES.

So successful were the initial commercial voyages made by Soviet steamers during last year's navigation season over the entire route in both directions that eight vessels (double the number of last year) will run this year between Leningrad and Vladivostok. Six will sail from west to east, and two in the opposite direction. It is planned to transport 280,000 tons o cargo across the Northern Sea route, exclusive of the coal shipments from Spitzbergen.

The ice-breakers "Lenin," "Litke," "Yermak" and "Krassin" will again accompany vessels this year. Hydrographic work will be carried out by three other ice-breakers, the "Sadko," "Malygin" and "Sedov," while the "Sibiryakov" and "Rusanov" will serve the polar stations.

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS.

The amount and variety of products brought to the North have increased considerably during the past year. Not only are articles of necessity such as boots, clothing and so on sent there at the present time, but also gramophones, radio sets, modern hunting and fishing equipment and similar goods, which is resulting in a raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the North.

COAL MINES.

A number of industrial enterprises have sprung up in the Far North in the last few years. These include the Spitzbergen coal mines, which are planned to make 460,000 tons of coal this year, while fluckspar is being mined in Amdern. A polymetallic combine is under construction in Norilsk, and salt is being mined in Nordwick, near the mouth of Khatanga River, in such large quantities that when transport over the Northern Sea route is better developed Nordwick is expected to become the chief source of salt supply for the Far East, including its vast fishing industry. Large oil deposits have recently also been discovered in Nordwick and drilling on an experimental scale is now proceeding.

Cottage Match Manufacture Should Be Encouraged

Laws Which Encourage Defrauding Of Consumer Ought To Be Repealed

The Secretary, South Indian Match Manufacturers Association, writes:—

The local Government must first study the nature of the work in a match manufactory in the light of true information not from the official side, but from the practical source, and make the match manufactur in South India purely a cottage industry.

As a cottage industry it must be patronized by the Government to the fullest extent. A fee of Rs. 100/- is charged for renewing a match licence year after year. This is a heavy tax on those who are labouring under strained circumstances of general depression in trade and keen competition in the market, besides the effects of tightened finance. This renewal licence fee must be abolished as is the case for sugar factories.

Cottage match manufactories, whether making 100 gross or more a day, are all alike, giving work for thousands of women and children in their homes without employing machines. These factories irrespective of their out-put must be subsidized with a substantial grant of rebate. The law in this respect needs, therefore, to be amended discriminating cottage manufactories from power driven ones which produce a maximum quantity at a minimum cost of labour in place of the democration by out-put as at present i. e. those turning out not more than 100 grosses a day and those manufacturing more than one hundred grosses a day.

FALLACIOUS GRADATION.

The grading of match boxes as those containing not more than 40 60 and 80 sticks is a fallacy in the making of the Matches Excise Duty Act. The reasons for this are very simple and telling. First of all match sticks being tiny things cannot be specifically counted for each and every box by workers who are invariably children and women who do not know even how to count. In a manufactory boxes are so numerous to be filled with match sticks that labour cannot afford time to sit and be counting sticks for the different grades of boxes. The coolies fill boxes to their containing capacity, which in turn are made to suit approximately the different grades viz. 40, 60 and 80 sticks. The boxes so filled are often examined by the excise subordinates and in the course when any box is found to hold more than the fixed number of sticks, the factory owner gets into trouble for the mistake of the most ignorant coolly. To be free from such a trouble, the licence holders of all match concerns take particular care to see that all grades of match boxes contain 5 to 10 sticks less than the stipulated number. This is a public theft on a gigantic scale sanctioned by law, the loss thereby is of the consumers and the gain is of the Government. The total value of the shortage in all match boxes when reckoned in money at the rate of the excise duty, will be great indeed; say in lakhs if not in crores. The match licensees are thus encouraged by law to defraud the consumer.

It is the system of grading match boxes with restrictions as to contents that is responsible for this "theft." Unless and until this grading is given up by an amendment to the provisions of the Act, the general public will be under the burden of double taxation in respect of the matches purchased by them.

A match stick is as indispensable to a household as salt; and if the excise duty on matches cannot be altogether abandoned, a certificate of safe excise duty may be recommended at the most at the rate of one pie per box. The federal finances of the Government under reforms will not be rendered poor by this change. The revenue under the head Match Excise Duty has already gone far ahead the estimated figures.

Tobacco was much talked about in the Madras Legislative Council and salt duty was stoutly opposed by the elected majority in New Delhi; but there was none even to cross cut the excise duty on matches.

FUTURE OF WOOD

£400,000,000 Invested In Industry

A world conference of wood and forestry specialists was recently held in London with the special object of pooling the results of research and reporting upon new uses for wood. The future development of the industry and the safe-guarding of supply will also be studied.

The Earl of Dunmore, President of the Timber Development Accociation, stated that about £400,000,000 capital was involved in the industry, whilst Sir Roy Robinson, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, estimated the forest area of the British Empire at 2,500,000 square miles, of which about half was merchantable.

In view of these enormous interests, it is surprising that steps to popularize wood have not been taken before; but now that plastics are in high favour for the manufacture of innumerable articles from radio cabinets to lavatory seats, the conference may find themselves hard placed to discover fresh uses for wood, particularly owing to the superior qualities and general attractiveness of plastics for certain purposes. Moreover the increasing architectural applications of laminated materials, or plastics in sheet form, with paper, canvas, asbestos or other foundations, is a yet more serious problem. These are coming into vogue for furniture, counter and table tops liable to staining, and for the veneering of railway carriages and buses. In the "Queen Mary" alone more than £20,000 of laminated decorative plastics were used.

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League Football

Sunderland Wins Championship Cup

BLACKBURN ESCAPES RELEGATION

Charlton In Strong Position Against Westham

LONDON, April 18.

The League championship is already won. Interest centred in the relegation.

The most likely teams to drop to the Second Division are blackburn and Auston Villa. The latter is engaged to-day in a scrappy game against Arsenal before a crowd of 58,000. Drake returned to Arsenals team and led forwards well. Arsenal were dominant after the interval and Drake with a header scored the only goal of the match in the 85th minute.

BLACKBURN'S SURPRISE WIN.

Blackburn, although almost certain to be relegated won well against strong opponents. Blackburn led one-nil at interval through Bruton.

In the second half, Parker equalised but Turner netted twice within two minutes for Blackburn.

At Stoke 20,000 spectators were present where Sheffield Wednesday made a determined effort to escape relegation. Devar netted Sheffield's first goal when the game had been in progress quarter of an hour and two minutes later Starling added from 25 yards. After change over, Dewar scored Wednesday's third goal in the 60th minute. Wednesday's defence was outstanding under pressure towards the end.

AT LEEDS.

At Leeds, 14,000 saw Leeds, a better team thought the match, win three-one against Everton. Bell netted for Everton after quarter of an hour's play and Leeds replied through Kelly from a free-kick and Brown before the interval. Brown added another for Leeds in the second-half.

Chelsea made excellent recovery before 25,000 spectators after being nil-two at halftime. The game was fast and keen. Maxwell in the 18th minute and then Odonnell, netted for Preston. After the recess Burgess opened Chelsea's account followed by Spence thrice and Oakton completed the tally of five goals.

SUNDERLAND WINS CUP.

Attendance numbered 25,000 at Sunderland where brilliant football was witnessed. Richardson scored first for Huddersfield but Hornby and Mapson replied for Sunderland before the interval. In the second-half, Beech netted twice for Huddersfield but in the last minutes Davis and Connor added a goal each for the Homesters. C. E. Sutcliffe the acting president of the League presented the championship cup to the team at end of the game.

PROMOTION PROBLEM.

The promotion problem in the Second Division is still undecided. Charlton are in a strong position as a result of to-day's victory against Westham where there was a record attendance of 43,528. Charlton employed wide passing movements successfully. Prior netted in the tenth minute for Charlton, but Simpson equalised after an half hour's play.

Charltons other two goals came through Robinson and Hobbis. Manchester United, the other team for promotion played keen and fast football at Nottingham. Dent from a free-kick scored for the Forest but Bramford equalised for the United before the interval.

There was no further scoring in the second-half—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Aston Villa 0;
Birmingham 1, Middlesbrough 0;
Blackburn 3, Portsmouth 1;
Chelsea 5, Preston 2;
Grimsby 4, Derby 1;
Leeds 3, Everton 1;
Liverpool 0, Brentford 0.
Manchester City 2, Wolverhampton 1;
Stoke 0, Sheffield Wednesday 3;
Sunderland 4, Huddersfield 3;
Westbromwich 2, Bolton 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 2, Plymouth 2:
Brodford 2, Plymouth 2:
Bury 0, Burnley 4:
Doncaster 0, Fulham 0:
Leicester City 2, Barnsley 0:
Norwich 1, Tottenham 0:
Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester United 1:
Sheffield United 3. Bradford City 0:
Southampton 1, New Castle 3;
Swansea 6, Hull 1;
Westham 1, Charlton 3.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Aldershot 1, Cardiff 1;
Brighton 4, Bristolrovers 1;
Bristol City 3, Northampton 2;
Coventry 2, Bournemouth 0;
Exeter 0, Notts County 0;
Millwall 4, Crystal Palace 0;
New Port 0, Luton 2;
Queens Park Rangers 4, Clapton-Orient 0;:
Seindon 3, Gillingham 0;
Torquay 0, Reading 0:
Watford 5, Southend 0.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Carlisle 3, Newbrighton 0;
Darlington 1, Lincoln City 0;
Gateshead 1, Rochdale 0:
Halifax 2, Chester 3;
Hartlepools 2, Chesterfield 1;
Mansfield 2, Stockport 1;
Oldham 4, South Port 0;
Rotherham 3, Crewe 1;
Tranmere 3, York 1:
Wallsall 5, Barrow 1:
Wrexham 3, Accrington 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division)

Airdrieonians 3, Partick 0;
Celtic 6, Ayr 0;
Dundee 3, Arbroath 0;
Hearts vs. Hamilton (Unplayed);
Kilmarnock vs. Clyde (Unplayed);
Motherwell 1, Hibernians 1;
Queen of South 4, Queens Park 0;
Rangers vs. Aberdeen (Unplayed);
St. Johnstone 2, Albion 3;
Third Lanark vs. Dunfermline (Unplayed).—Reuter's Special

Coventry Beat Halifax

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:
Bedford 17, Manchester 8;
Birkenhead Park 5, Waterloo 3;
Gloucester 5, Harlequins 10;
Leicester 15, Blackheath 6;
Plymouth Albion 3, Devonport Services 11;
Pontypool 16, Bristol 6;
Coventry 42; Halifax 0;
Crosskeys 8, Swansea 0;
Llanelly 3, New Port 0;
Neath 15, Cardiff 8;
Torquay Athletic 21, Bath 6.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Scorers

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following are Scottish scorers:—

Airdrieonians: Lyon, Connor (twice);
Celtic: McGrory (thrice), Murphy Lyon, Buchan;
Dundee: Baxter (twice), Coats;
Motherwell, McGillivray;
Hibernian, Egon;
Queen of South: Bartram (twice), Tulip W. Anderson;
St. Johnstone: McCall (twice),
Albion: McPhee (twice), Rice.

League Cup Final

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 18.

At Wembley in the League Cup Final, Leeds beat Warrington 18 points to 2.

There were no League matches to-day.

SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 18.

At Thurston's World's Snooker Championship second round, Alecbrown (Birmingham) beat Conord Stanbury (Canada) 16|15 frames.

AUTONOMY IS THEIR GOAL

Kapurthala State People's Demand

(From A Correspondent)

The Kapurthala State Peasants' Conference was held recently at Kartarpur.

The Conference re-affirmed the demand of the State people for an average reduction of 50 per cent. in the land revenue rates.

The Conference demanded an enquiry into the allegations of corruption and malpractices prevalent in the Kapurthala Jail administration urging reform of the administration.

Another resolution, defined the State people's political goal as the complete transfer of central over legislation, exchequer and administration to the people.

The Conference lodged an emphatic protest against the arrest and conviction after trials in camera, of League workers, and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

The Conference protested against the State Government's policy of repression and urged upon it to bring about a re-orientation in its policy so as to harmonise it with the spirit of times.

The Conference considered the Government of India Act as quite unsatisfactory and disappointing and affirmed that the only lasting solution of the Indian political problem can be achieved through an agreed constitution framed by a convention of the chosen representatives of British Indian and State people.

In conclusion the Conference protested against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

THREE KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

MONTGOMERY, April 17.

Two lorry accidents took place resulting in three deaths, says a report received from Arafwala when two women while trying to board a lorry were run over by another and killed; yet another death took place when a lorry turned turtle resulting the death of passenger.—United Press.

Fined Under Compulsory Education Act

MONTGOMERY, April, 17.

A report from Okara states that during the tour of the Additional District Magistrate, 200 persons were presented before him as they were 'challaned under Compulsory Education Act.

It is alleged they had refused to send their children to school. The Magistrate imposed nominal fines on most of them—United Press.

Nagpur, April 17.—The weather and crop report for the week ending Saturday the 11th April, 1936 says that the recent untimely showers in Jubbulpore and Patan tehsils have done much damage to grain on threshing floors, to the extent of 3 to 4 annas.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcastini

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.), GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Lifeboats." A programme representing the work of lifeboatmen on and off duty in all parts of the British Isles; with the co-operation of Sir Godfrey Baring, Chairman of the R.N.L.I., and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Devised by S.E. Reynolds. Produced by Pascoe Thornton.
8 p.m. A recital of popular ballads by Margaret Lauder (Soprano).
8-15 p.m. Prose reading.
8-30 p.m. The Amington Band; conductor Roland Davis. Edgar Millward (Entertainer).
9-15 p.m. A pianoforte interlude by Ernest Lush. No. 2 of "Kyllikki" Op. 41 (Three Lyric Pieces for Pianoforte); Sonatina No. 1 in A, Op. 67 (Sibelius).
9-25 p.m. The news and announcements.
9-45 p.m. The Cellini Trio. Edward Reach (Tenor).

Bombay Programme

MONDAY, 20TH APRIL.

VUB 350.9 metres, 8.55 kc|s.
12 noon. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Available Market rates. European lunch-hour selections.
6-30 p.m. Sitar solos. Jaffar Khan.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan—(in Marathi). Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 p.m. More Sitar solos. Jaffarkhan.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. Light musical fair. Bal Sunderbai with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "India and the World."
10 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Orchestra.

Delhi Programme

MONDAY: 20TH APRIL.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.
1 p.m. Time signal. I.B.S. Orchestra Bhairvin.
1-10 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. Thumri.
1-20 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Ghazal.
1-30 p.m. Basira Begum. Nasima Begum ki Shadi (a sketch in Hindustani).
1-45 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Gujri.
1-50 p.m. Mohammad Shafi Ghazal.
2 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Ghazal.
2-10 p.m. Master Farhad. Clarionet—Bindrabani.
2-15 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. Ghazals.
5-30 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Sur Bahar Bhim Plasi.
5-40 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. Ghazals.
6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Multani.
6-10 p.m. Sardar Begum of Lahore. Thumri.
6-20 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Khyal Jai Jai Wanti.
6-30 p.m. Master Farhad. Clarionet—Pilo.
6-35 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. Ghazals.
6-55 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Punjabi geet.
7-10 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Thumri.
7-20 p.m. Kh. Hasan Nizami. "Pan ki Gilori."
7-30 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Darbari.
7-35 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Delhi. Ghazals.
7-55 p.m. P.S. Mukerjee. Sarod—Bhagesri.
8 p.m. Begum Sar Buland Jung. "Jahez" (Hindustani talk).
8-15 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. Ghazals.
8-35 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Ghazals.
8-55 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Tilang.
9 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "Devonshire Cream." A Comedy by Eden Phillpotts adopted and produced by Cyril Wood. (A B.B.C. recorded programme).

Calcutta Programme

MONDAY, 20TH APRIL.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.
12-36 p.m. S B. Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. A light orchestral programme from the Studio.
1-06 p.m. S B. Dance music—the latest film hits. Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. Calcutta weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for school students. Talk by Nripen Chatterjee—General Knowledge Day.
2-21 p.m. Health Talk by Dr. J.C. Sarkar "Relation of Food with our Digestive Organs."
2-36 p.m. Talk by a member of the All-India Women's Conference.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali song. Srimaty Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—comic duet.
5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.
6-06 p.m. Light Bengali songs. Dhiren Das.
6-21 p.m. Mrinal Kanti Ghose.
6-36 p.m. Gopal Chandra Sen-Gupta.
6-51 p.m. Srimati Indubala.
7-11 p.m. Krishna Chapdra Dey.
7-31 p.m. Instrumental music. N N. Mazumdar—Clarionet solo.
7-51 p.m. SB. News Bulletin in English.
8-06 p.m. SB. A Studio recorded programme. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory—An Empire Programme from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. SB. Weather forecast, general news bulletin. Market prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-06 p.m. SB. Vocal music (Bengali) Suresh Ch. Chakravarty II.
9-21 p.m. Sreematy Binapany.
9-36 p.m. Sreematy Usharany.
9-51 p.m. SB. Talk by Chitra Gupta—"In the Realm of Realities."
10-06 p.m. SB. Weather forecast, 2nd news bulletin. Market prices. Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

STAPLE FIBRE THREATENS INDIAN COTTON

(Continued From Page 3)

ference and could not have been contemplated by the Board.

Foreign Manufacturers, surely will find business in the import of Fibro. Larger the bulk of its production cheaper will be its cost to them. It will be cheaper than Rayon because Fibro has to bear no excise duty which is imposed on Rayon (lately reduced from 1s. to 6d. per lb). Thus it will be in killing competition with finer Cotton without the least doubt. Besides the consumer of such mixed cloth will be most adversely affected. Both Fibro and Rayon considerably are reduced in tensile strength in wet condition. With the inevitable wash they weaken and the consumer of low means is soon disillusioned though too late after complete waste of his meagre means stretched out on a showy fabric not as enduring in wear as fabrics of pure cotton and wool. Then why encourage deception by state action? Reduced duty would really mean subsidised importation of Fibro.

It is pleaded that the mills in India want the Fibro to enchance the appearance of the cloth with many pleasing effects. True so do the mills want the spun silk for silky appearance at cheaper cost. And so did they want artificial silk! But when the import duty on spun silk is to be raised and that of the Rayon is to be maintained at the present high level, is it reasonable to reduce the duty on the self same Rayon fillaments cut in short lengths for spinning into twisted yarn on cotton or worsted spinning machinery. And will the Indian Fibro without any help from the State or the Indian Mill owners ever reach the level of the British Fibro of Courtauld's own intensive research of so long an experience supplemented by the researches of York and Lancashire Textile producers?

COINCIDENCE?

It is surprisingly significant that on the 26th March that is within three days of the Commerce Member's announcement of the Bill to reduce duty on Rayon Staple fibre the Traffic Managers of the B. B. and C.I., the G.I.P., MSM and N.W. Railways approach the Indian Railway conference Association with recommendation that synthetic stable fibre or fibro "be included in the list of synonymous, trade names, etc., as chargeable as "Cotton" (raw). This will secure to Fibro lower freight rates. The Raw material as known in industry and trade is an unworked commodity processed only for cleaning and packing. Thus raw cotton ginned and pressed and raw wool ungreased scoured and packed would be Raw material but the highly synthetised fibro to be synonimous with raw cotton is to say the least is a contradiction in terms.

This all smacks of a calculated planning by pre-arrangement.

Mango Canning In Kanara Makes Progress

(Continued From Page 3)

goes on a large scale throughout the Konkan would be the means of increasing rapidly the wealth of a very needy area." The Government of Bombay have in last July been pleased to acknowledge the strenuous efforts made by the Oriental Cannery Co. in starting the canning industry, marketing the Indian canned mango products and employment of successful canning methods and as mark of their favour ordered royalty-free timber being given to the firm for their building purposes.

CANNED MANGO PULP.

The first canned Mango Pulp of the Oriental Cannery Co. soon became popular in India and abroad and earned highest encomiums from most authoritative Scientific Institutes and Nutritionists in Europe and America. American Society Journals and Cookery Experts acknowledged the first canned Mango Pulp as a "Triumph of the Canners' Art" and many Clubs, Hotels and Catering establishments in Europe and America regarded the product as a welcome addition to their dietary.

The mango growers of the Konkan Districts found it hard to sell their surplus stock of the yearly yield profitably and they approached the Government of Bombay to find better ways to dispose off their yield and Government appointed the "Mango Marketing Commmittee' in 1924 to suggest to Government ways and means to be advised to the mango growers. The Committee, in 1925 after the Oriental Cannery Company had successfully settled in the line pioneered by them for over 16 years suggested among other things the canning industry. When the Committee made their recommendations the Oriental Cannery Company's canned products were popular in the markets and had even created in the forelgners a liking for the Indian mango. During the European War, Lady Reed, then Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Women's War and Relief Fund, had been sending the Mango Pulp supplies to the British Base Hospitals in France for use. In later years the canned Mango Slices by the same firm soon gained popularity abroad and Lady Halifax did not forget to take home with her, in April 1931, a caseful of the tins of Mango Slices.

The above is a short review of the splendid progress made by the firm who pioneered mango canning in this country and created interest in canning the mango as well as other fruits not only in the British Provinces but also in some of the advanced Indian States.

SIR BHUPEN'S SUCCESSOR

Sir Ferozekhan To Sail In October?

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The "United Press" learns that Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Minister of the Punjab Government, will shortly resign to take up High Commissionership for India in London as successor to Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra.

It is understood that Sir Feroze Khan sails in October next.

Sir Bhupendra Mitra will be at Geneva when the session of the League Council starts as Government of India delegate and return to India in autumn next.—United Press.

ARRESTED WITH BOMBS

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A Punjabi resident of Southern Calcutta, aged about 30, was arrested last night by the special branch police with three bombs and some chemical substances in the maidan.—A.P.

Special refining processes play an important part in the manufacture of Pears Soap. These processes ensure the absolute purity and mildness of each cake. Pears gives a rich smooth lather which brings a fresher bloom to the complexion —good reason for the world-wide popularity of Pears Soap. Rightly is Pears called "The Jewel of Soaps."

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wanted A Pier At Novha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the prize distribution ceremony of the Marine College the other day when H. H. the Aga Khan presided I had the opportunity of visiting Novha and viewing the many charitable institutions established there by the generosity of Sir Mohamud Yusuf. All the guests and myself experienced one great inconvenience and that was regarding the landing from the steamer. All of us had to be taken to the island from the steamer in a 'tarafa' (country craft) because there is no pier to allow the steamer to come alongside the same to land passengers. Our steamer had to anchor in the stream about two furlongs from the place where we had to land from the boat. I understand the same difficulty is experienced by hundreds of people who go to the island for picnics or to see the institutions. The inhabitants of the island, also who use the ferry service of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for coming to and going from Bombay experience the same inconvenience and difficulty. Novha has become well-known on account of its many institutions and the beautiful gardens which are maintained by the Trustees of Sir Mohamud Yusuf Trust who have nearly spent a fortune to convert this little place into a garden of dreams. The island now undoubtedly is one of the finest beauty-spots in our harbour. There were about 300 guests who responded to the invitation of the Managing Board of the Seamen's Orphanage and Marine College and it took nearly two hours before all the guests could be landed from the steamer by the "tarafa." It was certainly an unpleasant and difficult task for the ladies and children to land and to me it seemed risky when people started crowding on the "tarafa". All present could not help feeling that a suitable pier for steamers was absolutely essential.

I started inquiring about the reason why a pier had not been built for the benefit and convenience of its many residents and visitors who come and go every day. I was told that at ebb tide most part of the shore gets dry and there is no suitable place where the pier could be easily built. I also inquired why a place which looks like an old jetty and seems to have been existing for a long time is not used for such purpose. I was told that it did not belong to the estate but belonged to Government.

That place looks desolate with a structure in ruins standing on the jetty and does not appear to be of any use to the Government and I think it could be easily utilised as a pier. I am sure Government will be very willing to help the Trustees to facilitate the convenient and safe embarking and disembarking of passengers from the Ferry steamers. I am sure that the authorities concerned will do something to get a pier which will make a visit to the island an ideal trip.—Yours etc.,

PUBLIC VOICE

Importing Fibro

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Fibro is a manufactured synthetic fibre. The basis is wood of Conifers:—spruce, pine and fire of various kinds. The wood pulp, therefrom, costs about 2d. per lb. This pulp at an intermediary stage is cut in fibres for spinning by the usual machinery with a little change—with one more process from the same pulp is extruded the artificial silk or rayon.

Should this synthetic fibre compete with Cotton? True, we do import cotton for fine counts, but at the parity of the cotton prices, such cotton at the lowest may sell at 6d. per lb. This synthetic fibre may be produced 'ad libitum' in mills. Whole mills in Britain and Japan have been set apart solely for the specific purpose of manufacturing staple fibre with a capacity of production of thousands of tons. Their products are being sold in Bombay market. Orders are booked at 8 annas per lb C.I.F. Bombay Yarns can be Looked, say, 2/80s. at Rs. 1/5 C.I.F. Should we welcome it? Shall we accelerate its importation by lowering the duty of a manufactured article? For whose benefit? Should we import a rival of cotton? Will it not be made a counter in the bargain of trade agreement? Consumers will be deceived by the cloth of fine appearance but of low tensile strength. In wet condition Rayon and fibro are so much weaker than cotton. In the communication ("Times" 24th March, it is admitted that attempts are made in India to produce staple fibre. It is true. In the central cotton Committee the experiment is rising to success. Should we in the meanwhile welcome a rival to get firm foot-hold in our market and Mills? If then we move for protection it will take such a long time for the award which if favourable—the cry of discrimination will be raised because it is again safeguarded against under the Act of 1935. If spun silk is to be prevented entry because it competes with silk, fibro should be prevented also on the same ground with high duty as it competes with cotton; and unnaturally so because it is a manufactured article.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI

Bombay Tram Conductor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The character study of the Bombay Tram Conductor, which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, is both accurate and amusing, and we are grateful to you for shedding the limelight of publicity in such a delightful way on a very deserving section..of Bombay Citizens.

Tram Conductors are recruited in batches of about twenty at a time and go through an intensive training in the Company's schools where they are taught the geography of the City and the very complicated transfer ticket system. They are also instructed in their duty to the public and told that the good name of the Company with the citizens of Bombay lies largely in their hands.

In a normal working day somewhere between 350 and 400 fare paying passengers and several hundred transfer passengers pass through the hands of each conductor, and it is largely due to the tactful and considerate way in which the conductor deals with the passengers which is responsible for the harmonious relations which exist between the public and the Company.

In addition to collecting fares the conductor has many other duties incidental to his calling.

He collects all the articles which forgetful passengers leave in tram cars; these range from umbrellas in their thousands to school books, workman's tools, handbags, share certificates, money and jewellery. Cases are on record where conductors have returned jewellery and currency notes worth many thousands of rupees.

In cases of accidents the conductor renders what assistance he can and helps to get the injured person to the nearest hospital. He has also been known on occasion to act as a midwife!

We know that a conductor's duties are arduous and sometimes difficult, but his work can be considerably lightened if the travelling public realise what he has to do.

Try giving him a smile with your anna and get a smile back with your ticket.

Here is an application we received from a man who wanted to be a conductor: "I am very poor, my qualification for the post is that I have a wife and six children. I am at present employed in a bakery as a loafer. I may be discharged at any moment, therefore give me a similar job in your Company." Needless to say he didn't get it.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. TROLLIP,
General Manager,
B. E. S. and T. Company.

A Change Of Heart Indeed!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The protagonists of the "status quo," will receive a bad shock at this latest fiat of the executive, by which a patriotic and highly honoured citizen, against whom no charge can be proved, has been incarcerated under an obscure Regulation of 1818. Subash Bose will remain a prisoner, till Government, are satisfied that he is no longer a 'danger' to public peace and tranquillity.

The indignation of the whole nation, whose wishes have been deliberately flouted, will be immense indeed. From the press reports so far received, it is obvious that the nation whilst condemning the action of the Government in no uncertain terms, demands his immediate and unconditional release. Apart from any political motive, the Government ought to have taken into consideration, his shattered health, which certainly owes its origin to his long imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Were such a thing to happen in England, what would have been the fate of the Executive? Indignation of the nation would have forced the authorities concerned not only to resign with but set the leader free. No leader or any person there, can be arrested, without any charge, much less put into prison for any length of time without a fair trial.

But in Indian not only a flagrant violation of popular will as expressed through its representatives is a spectacle common enough but even the vote of censure passed by that body is rendered ineffective as executive is independent of the legislature.

The duty of the Congress is clear. It should immediately take in hand this and other cases, where political prisoners are still in jail, and definitely carry an agitation till, they are set free.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Public And The Taxi Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Up to the present, the Bombay public have been patiently awaiting the development of the parley between the taxi-drivers and the Police Commissioner hoping that the latter would, in the end, recognize his error in arbitrarily fixing the rate of taxis in the manner he wishes on grounds which do not appeal to commonsense and reason.

If the report published by the papers this evening is true that the Police Commissioner has said that he does not care two pence whether the taxis go out of the road or not, but he will stick to his decision, then it is high-time for the public to have a say in the matter.

As a member of the public, I claim the right to say that the Police Commissioner of Bombay, is acting the Dictator in behaving in this manner. Why does he make such a lot of fuss? Surely it is the concern of the taxi-owners to charge 4 annas instead of six. The Police can only be concerned with the proper condition of the taxis and nothing more. The Police Commissioner, however, assumes beforehand that by charging 4 annas it will be an impossibility to keep the taxis in order. It is inconceivable that the public are put into such inconvenience on account of the whim of an official. One is afraid that in a country like India the Police Commissioner of Bombay cannot suffer his will to be disputed and his dictum to be contradicted. With him, in this affair, it seems to be a case of "sic volo, sic jubeo." The public realize this now and wonder that a Government official can be armed with such powers!

It is time now for the public to assert their opinion and I would suggest the calling of a public meeting for the purpose. I am afraid that the result of this unnecessary wrangle would be the increase of hack victorias in the city. From the point of view of progress and public health this would be very unfortunate and objectionable. (It is now known that the droppings of horses and bullocks on asphalted roads are reduced into fine powders and are wafted by every breeze. This cause respiratory disorders which are already widespread in the city). Whatever vested interest may be at the bottom of this trouble, the public ought not to suffer in the least.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

April 7.

The Taxi Deadlock

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If the taxi-owners and drivers fail to bring round the Police Commissioner to accept four-anna tariff, it is useless prolonging the deadlock, and injuring their own business, and causing great inconvenience to the public. In that case the only way out would be to allow their cars to be fitted with the six-anna meters, and put the cars on the streets, with the inscription "4 annas per mile" painted on both sides of the car, so that the public can take up the taxis without having to stipulate the rates. In addition to this every taxi should be provided with a printed card showing the six-anna fares and their fractions with their corresponding four anna fares up to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, so that the public may be saved the trouble of having to convert the meter fare into the four-anna fare.

If there be any taxi-owners or drivers who choose to remain outside of the Union, and insist on running their taxis at the six-anna tariff, they will be at liberty to do so. The public will not be the least inconvenienced, as their taxis will be without the inscription "4 annas per mile," and will never be taken by the public unless the four-anna cars are not available. As the large majority of cars will be running on four anna tariff, these people will find it impossible to carry on and will be compelled to fall in a line with others.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. P.

The Bangalore Mail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Formerly the Bangalore Mail used to leave Poona at 9 p.m. and reach Bangalore at 6 a.m. the next day after thus covering the whole journey within 33 hours. The long time taken by this train to complete the journey did really cause great hardship to the passengers and a change with a view to complete the journey within shorter period was long overdue.

From the 1st April last the Railway authorities have made a novel change so far as the running of the Poona Bangalore Mail is concerned. Apparently they have cancelled this train and in its place have replaced two trains viz. (1) the Poona Hubli Mail and (2) the Hubli Bangalore Mail.

Under the present arrangements, the Hubli Mail leaves Poona at 9 p.m.—the same time when the Poona Bangalore Mail used to leave Poona. It reaches Hubli at 11-35 a.m. next day. After 5 hours 35 minutes the Hubli Bangalore Mail leaves Hubli at 5-10 p.m. reaching Bangalore City at 6-50 in the morning.

The novel device of splitting the old Poona Bangalore Mail into two has no doubt shortened the running time between Poona Hubli and Hubli Bangalore but the lot of through passengers from Poona to Bangalore and from Bangalore to Poona has become worse instead of improving has gone from bad to worse. It now takes the same time to travel from Poona to Bangalore but the passengers travelling beyond Hubli have to undergo unnecessary hardships being required to remain for five and half hours at the Hubli station.

The hardship thus caused to the passengers can better be imagined than described. The M. S. M. Railway authorities in effecting this queer change in their zeal to shorten the running time, have thrown the through passengers from the "Frying pan to the fire itself."

In the circumstances I would earnestly request to consider the following suggestion on the Railway authorities and Advisory board concerned:—

1. The old Poona Bangalore Mail should be resubstituted and run direct from Poona to Bangalore.

2. Efforts should be made to complete the journey from Poona to Bangalore within 24 hours:—This is possible by increasing the speed and curtailing the stoppages within a view to save 2 hours time as under the present double shift arrangements the journey is completed within 27 hours.

3. The suggestion of starting the Mail from Poona at 8 p.m. and reaching Bangalore at 9 p.m. next day may also be considered.

4. Lastly I may point out that if the journey from Poona to Bangalore is completed within 24 or 25 hours the passengers traffic which is at present diverted via Guntkal van be won over by the M. S. M. Railway.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. WALVEKAR.

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

Fuller Report Of Police Raid In Moving Train

LAHORE, April 18.

The Punjab Police raided today a running train between Lahore and Amritsar in search of communist literature. Comrade Mubarik Sagar, Editor of the "Union" and an Assistant Secretary, North-Western Railway Union, returned to-day from Lucknow by Howrah Express after attending the Congress session.

As the train arrived at Amritsar, S. Bishen Singh, Inspector, C.I.D. with a posse of police surrounded the compartment of Comrade Mubarik Sagar and commenced the search but the guard whistled and the train started, the guard having refused to detain the train. The search was continued in the running train between Amritsar and Lahore. The bedding, suit case and other luggage of Comrade Mubarik Sagar were thoroughly searched but nothing incriminating was found.

It is reported that the search was conducted on telephone instructions from the authorities at Lucknow, where communist literature was said to have been freely distributed at the open Congress session.—United Press.

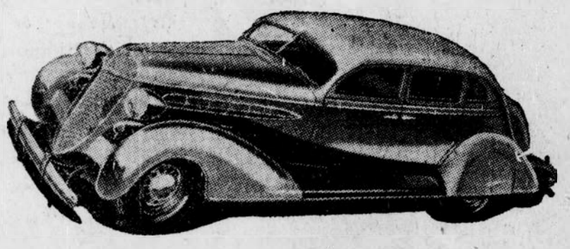
BEGUM MOHAMED ALI FOR LEGISLATURE

Muslim Unity Board's Selection

MORADABAD, April 18.

It is understood that Begum Mohamed Ali will contest the ensuing provincial elections as a candidate of the Muslim Unity Board from the Moradabad (Women's) Constituency.—United Press.

HERE THEY ARE!
The 1936
CHRYSLER
Airstream Six



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SMALL-POX STILL RAGING

854 Attacks And 169 Deaths Reported In Presidency During Week

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 11:

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 36 attacks and 13 deaths against 40 attacks and 14 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 34 attacks and 12 deaths against 35-12 in the previous week, and Bijapur 2-1 against nil.

In the presidency 21 attacks and 12 deaths from plague were recorded as against 9 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. Kanara district reported 9 attacks and 3 deaths against 3-0; Sholapur 4-4 against 5-6; Satara 4-2 against nil; Belgaum 3-2 against 1-0 and Bijapur 1-1 against nil.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 477 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 17,793.

Small-pox

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba district 118 attacks and 6 deaths; Belgaum 103-5; Surat 87-34; Ahmednagar 67-3; Bijapur 49-7; Kanara 43-11; Dharwar 43-5; Ratnagiri 42-1; East Khandesh 31-3; Poona 26-1; Sholapur 22-6; Satara 20-6; Nasik 17-2; Bombay Suburban 15-2; Ahmedabad 13-6; Panch Mahals 13-0; Broach 6-1; Thana 5-1; Kaira 1-1; West Khandesh 1-0; Karachi 16-1; Dadu 6-0; Thar and Parkar 5-1; Larkana 1-0; and Bombay City 104-65; Total 854-169 against 857-158 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Fifty-seven attacks and 19 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 24 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 10 attacks and 4 deaths; Ahmedabad district 1-0; Bombay City 8-4; Poona town 1-1; Poona District 33-10; Ahmednagar town 1-0; Nawabshah 1-0; Hyderabad 1-0 and Sukkur 1-0.

Malaria

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Belgaum and Kanara districts visited 17 villages and treated 271 persons. Of these, 212 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 344; of these 102 were found with enlarged spleen.

The attacks and 2 deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay City during the week.

Misrepresentation Of India Through Cinema Films

(Continued From Page 16)

not address its own representatives on the League of Nations to bring up the matter there on behalf of the Government of India directly?

Sir. Henry Craik: I do not think we have got any permanent representative there.

Mr. Ranga: Is not His Highness the Aga Khan the chief representative of India at the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: Not permanently.

Mr. Iyengar: Is there any representative at all this year on the League of Nations?

Mr. G. H. Spence: The list of representatives on the Assembly of the League of Nations is prepared only before the Assembly takes place, and you cannot write to a man who does not exist until the Assembly meets.

Mr. Ranga: In view of the fact that there is a permanent Secretariat in the League of Nations, is it not possible for the Government of India to directly address the permanent Secretariat there over this particular question?

Mr. Spence: The channel of communication is through the Secretary of State.

PLACE IT ON AGENDA.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government of India address the Secretary of State to move the proper authorities to include this subject in the agenda of the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: We have asked the Secretary of State to consider whether he could not address the League of Nations in the matter and whether it is likely to be of sufficient importance for the League to take up.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government of India ask the Secretary of State to include this in the Agenda of the Assembly?

Sir Henry Craik: They may be able to take action before the Assembly meets.

Dr. Ziauddin: Are the Government of India in a position to correspond directly with the Secretary of the League of Nations or must the correspondence pass through the Secretary of State?

Sir Henry Craik: All correspondence passes through the Secretary of State.

Mr. Satyamurti: Under what rule or law? Has the League of Nations laid down any rule prohibiting the Government of India, an original member of the League of Nations, from corresponding with the Secretary to the League?

Mr. G. H. Spence: No.

Mr. Satyamurti: Then why do they not correspond directly?

Mr. President (Sir Abdur Rahim): That is a matter of argument.—A.P.

BAN ON DOCK WORKERS' LEADER

Entry Into Barisal Prohibited

BARISAL, April 19.

Mr. K. C. Mitra, President of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union who arrived here last evening by the Dacca Mail was served with an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code on board the steamer prohibiting him from landing ashore just on the arrival of the steamer at the Barisal station. Mr. Mitra boarded the corresponding Khulna Express direct from the Dacca Mail by a boat without getting ashore and left Barisal immediately.

It will be recalled that about 500 workers of the local steamer companies recently went on strike in sympathy with the strikers of Dighaghat and Calcutta. The strike, has, however, been called off, the authorities of the companies having assured the workers that their grievances would be redressed.—United Press.

ORDERED TO QUIT BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Kavindra Gupta and Maksood Khan have been declared smugglers of arms and ammunition under the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act to-day and ordered to leave Bengal for periods of 20 and 15 years respectively.—United Press.

Bharatiya Parishad Programme

NAGPUR, April 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Gandhiji will fix the programme of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the Bharatiya Parisad at Wardha on the 19th and will return here on the 21st. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal will come on the 24th to attend the Sammelan.

He is likely to preside over the Nagpur Taluka Peasants' Conference to be held in the last week of April in village Hingna near Nagpur.—A. P

MAIN OPPOSITION TO CONGRESS

"Nationalist Party" Plans To Contest Forthcoming Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

The failure of unity talks with Congress leaders and the decision of the Lucknow Congress to fight the next election on its own ticket has made the Congress Nationalist Party organise themselves on a permanent basis and begin their campaign in right earnest and put up a strong fight against the Congress in the forthcoming elections to the provincial legislatures. This is the purpose of the Provincial Hind Conference held recently at Patna under the presidentship of Kumar Gangananad Sinha and another is to be held to-morrow at Agra under the presidentship of Raja Sir Rampalsingh.

It is understood, prominent Nationalists like Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Rev. Ottama, Pandit Krishkanta Malaviya and Mr. Ganpatrai are leaving to-day for Agra to attend the Conference.

It is further understood that Sir J. P. Srivastava, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and Raja Tirwa are also expected to attend the Conference.

The party whatever its local name and origin, will under affiliation be called the Nationalist Party for all India purposes.

BIRLA HOUSE DECISIONS.

The Nationalists at their meeting held at Birla House on April 16 arrived at two main conclusions the first regarding contesting forthcoming elections and second that they should for the purpose form a coalition with other parties e.g., Liberals landholders and others who have been effected by the Communal Award or who feel its adverse effects on the national life and outlook. This party believes that all avenues of honourable compromise having been closed by the Congress, they must form a party on permanent basis and fight with the Congress is believed by them to be necessity since it is feared if Congress gets into power and decides on accepting offices it will always try to please minorities to keep its position secure. The Nationalists therefore propose to form the main opposition to the Congress in the general constituencies. With a view to embrace in the various parties existing in the various provinces; it is understood the Nationalists will adopt different names in different provinces. It will be known as the Congress Nationalists party in Bengal, Democratic Swaraj Party in Maharastra, C. P., Berar and Bombay and the Nationalists Party elsewhere. The party will have the sympathy of the Hindu Mahasabha under whatever name it might work.

PROTECTION FOR HANDLOOM

Delhi Talks Prove Inconclusive

(Frm Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Conversations between Labour and employers' representatives in the Assembly over protection to the handloom weaving industry are reported to have proved inconclusive.

Those who participated in the talk this morning were Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji, Mr. Mahthradas Visanji, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. A. Ayangar, Prof. Ranga Mr P. H. L Moitra. They discussed the relations between the handloom weaving and cotton mill industry on the following five points:

Supplying yarn to handlooms at the cost-price:

Increase in the subvention to handloom industry:

Allotment of certain kind of production to the handloom only:

Suitable revision of the indo-Japanese trade agreement:

Additional import duty on cotton cloth with a countervelling duty on Indian millcloth.

No agreement could be reached on the most important points and conversations have been dropped.

DR. HARDIKAR FOR ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 18.

Doctor Hardikar with party of instructors who were at Lucknow for full three months left Lucknow this morning after completing their work that was entrusted to them by the Reception Committee.

Dr. Hardiker leaves for Allahabad to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the future programme and is reaching Hubli, on the 24th morning. Mr. Kargudri Doctor Hardiker's assistant is giving musical performance in Cawnpore under the auspices of the Sangit Samaj.

CALL TO MUSLIMS

Participation In National Movement Urged

LYALLPUR, April 18.

A powerful plea for Moslem participation in the National movement was made by Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, addressing a huge public meeting of the Moslems of Lyallpur held last night under the presidency of Hakim Nur Din.

Moslems are more responsible for securing India her freedom, said Syed Atta Ullah Shah, because it was from Moslem hands that India passed into the hands of the British Government. Syed Atta Ullah Shah in the course of his stirring speech said to his audience: "You must use only Khaddar. Everyone of you must insist on Khaddar. Muslims should use it all the more because the majority of weavers belong to Muslim community."—United Press.

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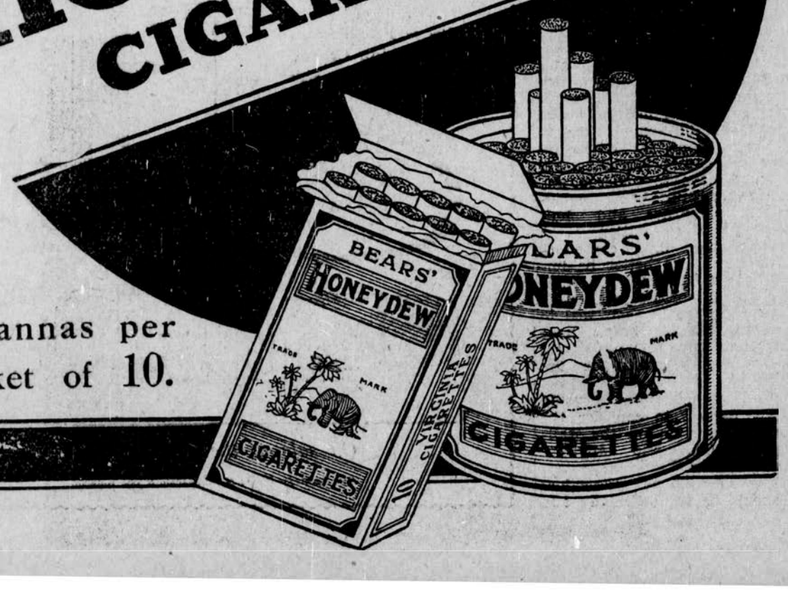

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 1992
Muslim: Moharrum 27, 1354.
Parsi: Avan 17, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Highitide: 10-58, 23-03
Lowtide: 4-32, 16-52

Wednesday, April 22

Sheriff's Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to mourn the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to support the cause of Taxi-Drivers to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakanta. Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Messrs. Ganpatishankar Desai, Manibha Desai, Y. K. Parulekar, Manibhai Sheth and Bhagwandas Kapadia will address the meeting.

ALL-INDIA TYPEWRITING SPEED CONTEST.

The All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta have arranged to hold a Typewriting Speed Contest on 28th June 1936. Bombay is one of the centres and the contest will be held at the premises of the Luxmi Tutorial Institute, Dadar. For further particulars write to Mr. Rajaninath D. Sule, Lower Chendani, Thana (G.I.P. Ry.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Last of the Pagans." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Paddy O'Day". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Damned" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput-Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAKMI—"Vijayachee Lagne" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Annie Oakley" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Clive of India" Time as usual.
EDWARD—The "Phantom Empire" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"G-Men" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Moscow Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Goose and the Gander" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, April 19.

A meeting of the residents of Andheri was held last evening in the premises of Andheri Recreation Club when the club gave a hearty send off to two of its pioneer members Mr. T. C. Kantawalla and Mr. Narainji K. Desai who are shortly leaving the town. Mr. Rau presided on the occasion. The function was well attended. The guests of the day were profusely garlanded and the function terminated.

HARIJAN WELFARE

Under the auspices of Mahaluxmi Harijan Social Welfare Institution, a public meeting will be held at Mahaluxmi Kachrapati Municipal Chawls to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Shakhshar Shri Chandrashankar Pandya and Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will address the meeting.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held at Government House Bombay, at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday).

H. E. The Governor will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Valpakhadi to convey sympathy and support to the Bhangi workers of Broach who have been on strike for the last week. Miss Maniben Kara will preside and Messrs. Jhabwala, Karnik, Meher Ali, Indulal Yagnik and others will address the meeting.

N. M. WADIA C. HOSPITAL.

The monthly report of the N.M. Wadia Charitable Hospital Sholapur for the month of March 1936 is as under: The total number of patients treated as out-door 1048. The total number of operations performed 27 and charity box collection Rs. 155|4 and rupees one thousand by Government of Bombay for the 1935-36 for doing very good medical relief work.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood Carrom Tournament (Singles and Doubles) will be held in the Brotherhood Hall commencing from Saturday (25th instant). The tournament is open to members of the Brotherhood only. Intending competitors are requested to apply to Secretary with an entrance fee of Rs. 0|2|0, before 23rd instant.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS MEETING

A public meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at Walpakhady at 7 p.m. to support the strike of the Broach Municipal Sweepers for their legitimate demands.

Messrs. Jhabwala, Karnik, Indulal Yagnik, Deshpande and others will speak on the occasion.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazar Street today (Monday) at 6-15 P.M.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Glowing Tributes For Service At Lucknow

Mr. A. S. E. Iyer, Officer-in-Charge, Bombay National Guards, writes:—

A batch of twenty volunteers of the Bombay National Guards led by Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, Chairman of the Guards arrived at Lucknow at the request of Dr. N. S. Hardiker to serve during the Congress Session. It was understood that the batch should be such as would demonstrate the value of disciplined and efficient training. The batch was called upon to take heavy responsibilities. The officials of the Guards have the satisfaction that the batch gave perfect satisfaction to the officials of the Reception Committee and other leaders that witnessed their work.

THEIR AMBITION.

The ambition of the Bombay National Guards has always been that of contributing their mite towards the establishment of an efficient national volunteer organization for the whole country. The country is in great need of such an organisation to carry on effective national service.

Babu Sampurnanand, General-Officer-Commanding and Mr. Shanker Lal Banker the chief official responsible for running the Village Industries and Khadi Exhibition were pleased with the work of the Guards.

PRAISE FROM G. O. C.

Babu Sampurnanand, the G.O.C. says:

"I am very thankful to the Bombay National Guards, who came here to work with us during the Congress Session. I have nothing but praise for their work. Their discipline, untiring energy and sense of duty were exemplary and I found them very helpful friends. I wish their organisation all success."

AT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker says:

"I am very glad to say that the Bombay National Guards have rendered very valuable services at the Congress Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition. A small band but capable, efficient, well disciplined and working with team spirit, it performed a very difficult task to the complete satisfaction of the organisers as well as the general public."

Doctor N. S. Hardiker also expressed his satisfaction at the work done by the Guards at Lucknow.

The batch arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Lucknow.

LATE SIR DINSHAW WACHA

Sheriff's Public Meeting

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff to place on record the loss sustained by the country owing to the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Among the speakers will be the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Mayor of Bombay) Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. A. D. Shroff, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

St. Xavier's Association Hockey Tournament

The draw and fixtures of the tournament are as follows:—

Bombay Portuguese A vs. Port Trust Sports Club Monday (20th April).

Lusitanians vs. Parel Sporting Club B Tuesday (21st April).

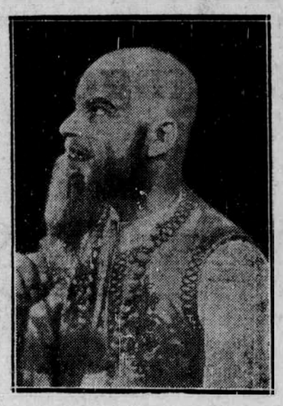
Parel Sporting Club A vs. Mazagonian Recreation Club Wednesday (22nd April).

Bombay Portuguese B vs. Bombay Battalion A.F.I. Thursday (23rd April).

All games will be played on the Parel Sporting Ground and will start at 5.40 p.m.

DISPENSARY & NURSING HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a maternity and nursing home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort Bombay is conducted for Women and children of the Bhatia Community. During the month of March 1936 in all 2218 patients were attended to at the centre and the Hospital. Out of these 1354 were women, 257 children and 607 Infants. 30 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average daily attendance was 71.5 The number of deliveries during the month was 26. The number of expectant mothers under observation was 58.



Syt. C. Jagirdar in "Asir-e-Havis" (Shalini Cinetone).

LATE MR. G. K. DEVADHAR

Memorial Committee Formed

An informal meeting of the friends and sympathisers of the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, convened by the Servants of India Society was held in the Society's Home on the 18th instant to consider the steps to be taken to commemorate Mr. Devadhar's memory and to strengthen the finances of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli presided. Among those present were Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Dr. H. V. Tilak, Mr. Tatnis and Mr. K. J. Dubash.

Describing the selfless and varied uplift work carried on by the late Mr. Devadhar, Her Highness spoke about him in the following feeling terms:—

"The cruel hand of death has snatched away from us the great leader who was the mainstay of the cause of women. A man with a heart less stout than that of Mr. Devadhar would have found it a difficult job in the earlier stages to have carried the torch of the emancipation of women as he did. All honour, therefore, to Mr. Devadhar for his ceaseless work, undaunted enthusiasm and great self-sacrifice. His death leaves his work unfinished and harder of accomplishment. That work has not lasted long yet in the country. It is, therefore, a sacred trust he has left us which should impel us who have faith in his ideal to take up the threads where he left them and to continue the work with the courage and enthusiasm evinced by him till the last moment of his life."

Concluding Her Highness said:—"I feel sure that you are possessed with a consuming desire to help our women, to relieve their sufferings and to elevate them to their rightful place. I, therefore, appeal to you to take such steps as you will deem necessary to raise contributions in the city of Bombay to commemorate the memory of Mr. Devadhar which in my opinion can best be achieved by strengthening the financial position of the Seva Sadan Society".

After the President's speech and some discussion, the meeting decided to form a Devadhar Memorial Fund Committee to raise funds for the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, is the Chairman and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Vaikunth L. Mehta, Dr. H. V. Tilak and Mr. R. R. Bakhale are Secretaries of the Committee.

The following donations to the Devadhar Memorial Fund were announced:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon Rs. 1000. Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli Rs. 5,000; Sir Prabashankar Pattani Rs. 5,000; Mr. M. R. Jayakar Rs. 1,000; and the Chief Saheb of Oundh Rs. 500.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting came to an end.

PARSIS, CHAMPION ONCE AGAIN

Result Of Quadrangular Water-Polo Tournament

The Golwalla Brothers Water-Polo-Challenge Shield was notched for the second year in succession by the Parsis, under the Captaincy of K. D. Kapadia. A brilliant and exciting water-polo tussle was witnessed, on Sunday morning, when the Parsis met the Europeans in the finals of the Quadrangular Water-Polo Tournament, and defeated in a close finish by the odd goal in seven scored altogether.

The Parsis opened their account in the eighth minute of play through Pesi M. Bharucha. The Europeans equalized the score in the 10th minute, Carey scoring.

A neck-to-neck game was witnessed throughout. At half-time, the score-board read 2—2, Pujaji and Acraman scoring for their sides and maintaining the balance.

A terrific struggle ensued on resumption, Pesi scoring two more goals in the third and eleventh minute, thus establishing a clear lead for his side. Some very fine saves were brought off repeatedly by the Parsi pivot, F. F. Bharucha, the European battery proving of no avail. In the last minute of the game, Vogel succeeded in reaching the net, thus reducing the margin. Mr. K. D. Kapadia played an outstanding game throughout.

RESULT:—
PARSIS ..... 4 Goals.
EUROPEANS ..... 3 Goals.
TEAMS:

PARSIS—F. F. Bharucha, A. N. Toddywala, F. F. Tavadia, K. D. Kapadia, P. M. Bharucha, R. F. Golwalla, F. B. Poojaji.

EUROPEANS—H. Bund, L. F. Richards, M. Robottom, F. Spillings, D. Carey, A. Acraman. Vogel.

REFEREE.—I. SOLOMON.

FRIENDLY GAME.

Also a friendly game was played on Sunday between the losers in the semi-finals-the-Zionists and the Hindus in which the former won by 5-2. At half time the score was 4—1. The Hindus warmed up in the second half, and proved themselves a good combination. J. D. Kapadia who scored the first goal for his side was seen often hitting into the opposite fort but was unlucky to score. It seemed the Hindu side were "off practice," though their goalie was wideawake, in the second half, and saved his side from a very crushing defeat.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate presided over the function of giving away the Shield and distribution of medals.

He said the organisers of such a successful tournament, especially Messrs. Fulton and Golwalla (Junior) must be thanked by one and all.

The Shield and the medals were given away to the winners of the Tournament by Mrs. Brown.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The suburbs had quite a busy weekend what with whist drive, concert and a drama.

Since early on Saturday afternoon car loads of people from the city were treking to Juhu. Sunday morning saw quite a good number of bathers and picnickers spending happy hours in fun and gaiety.

Juhu season is on.

On Saturday I saw "The Last Days Of St. Thomas More" staged in five historial scenes. The acting was above reproach, perhaps seldom seen in the suburbs.

Mr. Eddie Fonseca played the part of Sir Thomas More, keeping all the reality and significance and kept the crowds spell-bound from start to finish. Miss Beryl D'Monte and Mr. Percy Rebello played Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII respectively. I think I would be doing injustice if I did not make special mention of Miss Jessie Rebello who played Margaret Roper the married daughter of Sir Thomas More. She brought tears from the audience by her brilliant acting. The cast was a good combination and the drama itself comprised scenes of great interest and thrilling moments. There was one thing more, and that was the choir of over a hundred singers and orchestra of fifty musicians who rendered some beautiful pieces in the interval between each act.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday evening Chapel Road beach at Bandra saw a pretty gathering. The event was the annual variety concert by the Indian Mariners Club of Bandra. The young actors rendered their parts very creditably. By the way I must tell you that the programme consisted of English, Marathi and Hindustani songs, farces and duets.

BANDRA'S SEASIDE RESORT.

Like Juhu, Land's End is another favourite haunt of the suburbanites. Yesterday I happened to go where the sea wall has been built. It was really grand sitting there and enjoying the cool sea breeze. That reminds me that the municipality was thinking of having a park there. I wonder when this project will be taken in hand.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Guards And The Congress

The batch of twenty volunteers of the Bombay National Guards, who had gone to Lucknow under the leadership of Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning after rendering useful service during the Congress session. Though they were a handful compared to the thousand volunteers who had been enrolled to render service during the session, they seemed to have acquitted themselves very creditably and created a special place for themselves and the organisation they represented through disciplined and efficient service. It is hoped that the efficient service rendered by these Bombay volunteers will convince all concerned about the urgent necessity of a Central Volunteer Board in the country for imparting necessary training to the youth of the country, which has been cut short after the Hindustani Seva Dal came under Government ban. It is stated that Mr. Shankerrao Deo, member of the Working Committee, who witnessed the work of the Bombay National Guards at Lucknow, has expressed his intention of getting a bigger batch of the Bombay National Guards to work during the Poona session of the Congress next December. The Executive of the Guards intend enrolling new members immediately and training them, so that they may be ready to render efficient service during the Poona session. That the Guards acquitted themselves very well is evident from the appreciation of their work both by Babu Sampurnanand, the G.O.C. of Lucknow Volunteers, and Mr. Sankerlal Banker.

The Indian Fliers

After severe trials and hardships the three Indian airmen, Mr. Dalal, Pochkhanwalla and Mr. Manmohan Singh, have returned to Bombay. The obstacles which they had to encounter from the beginning of their flight, in fact, even before they had commenced, make unhappy reading. Their difficulties were no less during the progress of the flight. They have returned more experienced and with vast knowledge of flying conditions in South Africa, a region over which the flying conditions are not too familiarly known. In this connection it is interesting to note that His Highness the Aga Khan had offered a prize of £500 in 1933, but it was circumscribed by so many conditions that its net effect was one of discouragement. Nevertheless Mr. Manmohan Singh made an attempt, but he, too, was claimed a victim by the treacherous wastes of Africa. It is obvious that to create a greater interest in aviation, financial help and support, more than reputation and fair name, is needed. More Indians have to come forward, with generous contributions, and send the youths on distant flights.

In fact, that is the way every country sets about encouraging its youth. It is hoped that His Highness will see his way to make a fresh offer, which should be more encouraging.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC ASSOCIATION

The Honorary Secretary of the Association writes:—

At the last session of the All-India Music Conference held at Allahabad during October 1935, some of the Office-bearers met and discussed the possibility of forming an All-India Society to be called "The All-India Music Association."

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya of the University of Allahabad was entrusted with the task of drafting a scheme which is now ready and is likely to be registered soon. Princes, Leaders of Society and high-placed officials are being approached to become Patrons of the Association which will start functioning from May 1st, 1936.

The subscription for the membership of the Association is provisionally fixed at Rs. 3 per annum. Fellows of the Association will be elected from among the members who get themselves enrolled on or before July 31st, 1936.

Application for membership, along with the annual subscription may kindly be sent to Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, 7 Malaviya Road, Allahabad, who is temporarily acting as the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HARRY BAUR
PENELOPE DUDLEY WARD
LAWRENCE OLIVIER
in United Artistes'
MOSCOW NIGHTS
The Glamorous Revelry Of
Moscow Night Life!
WILD—GLITTERING
Orgies of Song and Dance!
Also Latest
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
entitled
"COOKIE CARNIVAL"

CAPITOL
Daily 2 Performances
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHIANG WEI
NON STOP REVUE
Bewitching
SHANGHAI GIRLS
in songs and dances
also
Prof. LIAN TIAN
in
NEW and GREATER ILLUSIONS
Prices: Rs. 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

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Knight Errantry Competition
on 20th at 9-15 p.m. Entries close on 19th at 5 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936

THE ONLY WAY

Lord Linlithgow's broadcast speech to India is not altogether conventional. In its conciliatory tone, personal touches, and its recognition of the duty of consulting the leaders of the people, it is refreshingly different from the speeches that have been familiar for some years past and recalls the tone and style of Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax). We thoroughly appreciate Lord Linlithgow's assurance and appeal to the people of India, conveyed in the following words: "You may be sure that I shall never doubt your sincerity or the integrity of your minds. I ask no more than that you should favour me with the same whole-hearted trust that I have promised to extend to you." We can assure him in turn, on behalf of the people, that his trust in them cannot fail to breed trust in response. We are amazed, however, to note that, whenever he makes a reference to the people of India, he uses the term "peoples of India". This could not be a slip, as he uses the phrase at least thrice in his address. As we understand English, the phrase suggests that in his view India is not a nation but a congeries of nations. If that is really his view we wholeheartedly repudiate it.

Main Issue Missed

It is curious, too, that Lord Linlithgow has totally missed the main issue before the country, that India has unreservedly rejected the new Constitution and will not accept any other which is not self-determined. He not only belauds it to the skies but says in his advice to the Indian Civil Service that "this matter is no longer in issue," meaning obviously, that it is now a settled fact. The new Constitution may be a settled fact to the officials. But so far as the people are concerned, whatever compromises they may allow in other matters, they cannot regard any Constitution as settled unless it is settled by them. And the only way for the Viceroy to reconcile the country and secure its real co-operation is to support its demand for replacing the proposed Constitution by a self-determined one. To understand correctly the country's attitude in this matter, he cannot do better than get into touch immediately with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President.

Repeal Repressive Laws

Lord Linlithgow has also ignored the deep and widespread discontent in the country as a result of continued repression and continuing repressive laws. We wonder how he can work any Constitution, old or new or secure any genuine co-operation from the people so long as the discontent lasts, that is to say, so long as its cause persists. How can there be even an understanding between him and the people or even a frank discussion preliminary to an understanding when over the heads of the people hang, not one, but any number Damocles' swords? We welcome Lord Linlithgow's recognition of the importance of the Press in "making most material contribution towards the successful working of public institutions." But how can the Indian Press discharge this responsibility when it is so completely fettered? The Viceroy naively assures us that he would help the Press with a good supply of facts from official sources. The Indian Press has never suffered from a lack of official facts and figures. The real trouble is that it is not free to tell Government what it thinks of those and other facts and figures. Lord Linlithgow wants a frank discussion with the people on topics of common interest. Unfortunately the frankness can be only one-sided. For while he and his officials are free to make frank comments, the people do not possess half that freedom to make their own comments. In short, unless the repressive laws are all repealed, there can be no frank discussion between the Viceroy and the people, no complete understanding between the two, nor any genuine co-operation. If he sincerely wants such co-peration the only way is to repeal the repressive laws, release their victims now in jail or detention camps, and to negotiate with the accredited leaders of the people for a Constitution acceptable to and devised by them. Would that the new Viceroy at least could show the statesmanship and courage to follow the only way to co-operation with India and to good understanding between India and Britain.

India And The League

Questions and answers that were recently exchanged in the Assembly in connection with representations to the League of Nations about anti-Indian films have again conspicuously brought out the main fact about India's relation to the League. Humbug apart, it is clear, in spite of Sir Henry Craik and Mr. G. H. Spence, that it is the Secretary of State for India—a member of the British Cabinet and responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain—and not India that is a member of the League of Nations. So completely is this a fact that the Government of India cannot address a communication direct to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Mr. Satyamurti would have compelled this truth to be admitted positively by representatives of the Government. But the President rushed to their rescue. In this connection, we cannot help recording with profound regret that, of late, Sir Abdur Rahim has developed a habit of Presidential intervention to the prejudice of the Opposition.

Help The Taxi-Drivers

Critical observers of the present taxi-strike in the city cannot fail to feel a measure of sympathy for the drivers. This strike has been conducted most peacefully for three weeks now, and yet the end is not in sight. It is very evident that this protracted loss of income is causing great hardship to the taxi-drivers and the members of their families, and it is the obvious duty of the public, therefore, to help and succor them. For there is much truth in the oft-repeated observation of the Taxi-drivers' Union that they are fighting the cause of the public: it cannot be gainsaid that a four-anna rate will be heartily welcomed by the public at large. Apart from this consideration, the demand of the taxi-drivers is eminently just and reasonable, and the refusal of the Police Commissioner to grant it, appears purely arbitrary and autocratic. Even the Bombay Municipal Corporation has satisfied itself regarding the feasibility of the new tariff. So also has the Motor Traders' and Merchants' Association. We hope the other responsible public bodies in the city will also respond to the appeal made by the Taxi-drivers' Union and thus help to bring about an early compromise. The citizens of Bombay will also do well to hold a meeting publicly to support the demands of the Union, and sympathize with them in their gallant and grim fight. A unanimous and emphatic public endorsement of the taxi-drivers' demands will obviously do much satisfactorily to solve the deadlock.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

Recent brawl between Bernard Shaw and Hawaiian dancing girl Ululani (she pulled his beard when he tore off garland she had given him) seems to have been taken more seriously in Hawaii than in England. "Honolulu Advertiser" publishes pained letters about it.

"Two Visiting Britishers" write that "it comes as a shock to read of the rudeness accorded to this act of Hawaiian hospitality by one of our own compatriots." "A Passenger on the Arandora Star" calls Shaw "an Irishman whose hatred of England and America is only equalled by his love for himself."

* * * *

Hundreds of bodies of British soldiers are still discovered every year in France and Belgium, eighteen years after the end of the war. The total found last year was greater than in 1933, though less than in 1934, according to the annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission published this week. Of the 837 bodies found in France last year 603 were found on the Somme battlefields. The London Secretary of the Commission says that about 15 per cent. of these bodies have been identified and relatives informed. Special areas are assigned in certain cemeteries for newly discovered bodies.

The number of bodies found yearly shows no sign of diminishing and seems to have reached a stable figure. Last year the French official search parties found and reburied, in one department alone, the bodies of 732 French and 1,679 German soldiers.

* * * *

Several improvements, suggested by King Edward VIII, have been incorporated in the "new office-car" which has been added to the royal garage. A straight-eight, with a special body, the car is fitted with a desk in the rear seat. The desk, with its special lighting arrangement, was designed by the King so that he can work as he travels on the State papers that claim his constant attention.

Finished black, and capable of 85 miles an hour, the car has cost over £1,000.

* * * *

Mr. Norman Davis and the American Naval Delegation are returning to America carrying with them their mascot which became known as the Conference Baby. This is a green velvet rabbit, 3 ft. in height, with wonderful ears and an amiable countenance. Mrs. Davis is in charge of this immigrant to the United States, who, thanks to his enjoyment of diplomatic immunity, will not be detained by the Customs authorities as he might otherwise be. Perhaps, Mr. Davis and his colleagues at the Naval Conference are to make a surprise present of their Mascot to the White House.

* * * *

Two of the Dominions have not signed the naval treaty. They are South Africa and Ireland. The reason in Ireland's case was made clear by the Irish High Commissioner at the beginning of the conference—that naval treaties are for naval Powers. The Irish fleet consists of one vessel of 600 tons. As a token of her belief in the limitation of armament Ireland "sat in" at the conference, but thought that to sign the treaty, in the circumstances, would be too ironical an act.

South Africa's reason for not signing has not been stated, but it is not believed to be her lack of a navy but because the two reservations put forward by the South African High Commissioner could not be accommodated.

* * * *

No golden pens were used for the signing of the new Naval treaty. Foreign Office nibs were sufficient for so small a result of three months' work. The ceremony was quite simple. The setting was the same as for the League Council just departed, but the animation and excitement had disappeared. Silk hats and morning clothes gave an almost funeral solemnity to the occasion.

Yet there was a lingering air of regret for a friendly, if fruitless, pain. Lord Monsell, bronzed and smiling, was evidently sincere when he said he had thoroughly enjoyed the conference for the personal friendships it had enabled him to make. Even Signor Grandi talked of the happy recollections the Italian delegates would take away with them. But, he did not sign the Treaty on behalf of his country.

The "Daily Mirror" gossipmonger thinks that not content with the fact that it has already been banned in India great efforts

(Continued on Page 7)

Linlithgow To Follow Irwin's Policy

Viceroy May Confer With Gandhiji?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 11. (By Air Mail.)

Although the European crisis dominates the British political arena, considerable interest is taken in the developments of recent days in India. The retirement of Lord Willingdon and the arrival of Lord Linlithgow in India have added importance to the political situation where the Indian National Congress is at present in session taking decisions that will seal the fate of the constitutional "Reforms", of which the new Viceroy is almost an author.

All eyes are at present turned towards Delhi and Lucknow. At Delhi in the hope that there will be some news from the Government quarters that the new Viceroy will follow the example, not of his immediate predecessor but that of the late Lord Reading, who after his arrival decided immediately to confer with Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders who were responsible in guiding Nationalist India. The problem that faces Lord Linlithgow is not merely one of coming to terms with the Congress forces but also of a general salvage all over India, of an uncomfortable legacy that has been handed over to him by the retiring Viceroy.

To Follow Irwin's Policy

I am told that Lord Linlithgow has decided to follow in the main the policy of Lord Halifax. How far he will succeed in bringing about peaceful conditions for the inauguration of the new reforms depends upon the response that he receives from his permanent staff at Delhi and Simla. In political circles in England the view is taken that the decision of the Government of India to arrest Mr. Subash Bose was not welcome, though the Secretary of State for India could not persuade the retiring Viceroy to take a contrary view. As a matter of fact, the impression is gaining ground that Lord Willingdon belongs to that group of British politicians, who were led by Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Henry Page-Croft when the India Bill was being considered. The appointment of Lord Linlithgow was, therefore, a deliberate affront to the retiring Viceroy. The other day, I was told by a friend who claims to know the inner history of the recent functions arranged in honour of Lord Linlithgow that the supporters of Lord Zetland suggested that the Churchill-Lloyd-Willingdon group of British politicians should be shown up by boosting the new Viceroy. That accounts for the many farewell functions arranged on the eve of the departure of Lord Linlithgow from these shores.

Denial Of Passports

The task that lies ahead of Lord Linlithgow will include the question of treatment of "undesirable" political element in the country. There is a growing sense of regret at the attitude adopted by the Government of India in refusing passports to young Indians to visit Europe. Similarly there are good many young Indians in England who are victims of that policy here. I have before me names of five young Indians who have been refused renewal of their passports by the authorities in England under instructions from the Government of India. The crime—if it is a crime—of these young Indians is that they have been associated with the Left-wing political activities in this country.

"We will give you a landing permit to arrive in India" is the consolation offered to them by the authorities. The other problem that will have to be taken into consideration by the new Viceroy is the continuous incarceration of the ex-Maharajah of Nabha in Kodaikanal. According to my source of information, the permanent officials in Whitehall are opposed to rescinding the Government orders, although it has been pointed out to them that the ex-Maharajah, if set at liberty, will leave India and will not make any attempt to interfere with the administration of his former State.

Frankly Speaking

BRITAIN AND DARDANELLES

We are glad that the Paris report of Turkish troops having already occupied the demilitarised zone of the Dardenelles has been contradicted as baseless. The time for it is not yet. And Turkey is both wise and honourable in trying to achieve her very legitimate wish, in the first instance, through negotiations. We are glad that Russia has once more supported the Turkish move. But we note the dilatory vagueness of Great Britain, the country, which, it should be recalled, is mainly responsible for the question having remained unsolved for so long. Britain acknowledges the right of Turkey to demand a discussion of the question as also "the correct and honourable procedure adopted by the Turkish Government". We are not surprised at Britain paying this compliment. The correctness of the Turkish attitude cannot possibly be denied or ignored. But we suspect that Britain does not mean business. "At such time and in such manner as may be convenient to all parties concerned" can, and usually does, mean indefinite postponement in diplomatic language. Then again, how are the Dominions vitally affected in the question?

ANTI-CONGRESS COALITION?

So Congress will again be opposed at the elections by those gentlemen who call themselves Congressmen. If the information received by our Delhi correspondent is correct the recent meeting of Nationalists which was held there has decided upon two things, first, to contest the elections and, second, to form a coalition against the Congress with other parties like the Liberals, Landlords and so on. It is an instructive speculaviya, Mr. Aney, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Moo.je, Sir J. P. Srivastava, M. Chintamani and the Raja of Tirwa standing on the same platform; because evidently agreement on the Communal Award question is more important than alleged differences on more fundamental issues. Congress must be fought and defeated! One recalls Pandit Malaviyaji's stirring eloquence at the Lucknow Congress, and one wonders.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries now-a-days receive much lip sympathy from all sides but not the necessary substantial support either from the public or the Government. It is certainly significant that the Legislative Assembly has adopted a non-official resolution recommending that Government should take effective steps "to extend their policy of protection to small and cottage industries by adopting such measures as protective tariff as well as bounty, subsidy and State purchases wherever necessary, and with this object in view to appoint a committee to inquire into and report on the subject". What is most significant is that the resolution received support even from men like Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. Ramsay-Scott. The former went so far as to cry out: 'Is India always to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water"?

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

The officials who spoke on the resolution sympathised with its spirit but did not appreciate the need for a Committee. They pointed out what Government had already done on the lines suggested by the resolution. But the pertinent question was whether all that was adequate, considering the vast needs of the small industries. Compared with the need, Government's support is mere make-believe. This fact can best be proved by a Committee provided with due facilities for an inquiry and that is why Government sympathised with the spirit of the resolution but fought shy of a Committee. However, now that the resolution is adopted by the House with the support of all non-official parties, Government will do well to give due effect to it.

INDIAN CAPITAL

Mr. J. C. Bannerjee's resolution in the Council of State deserved a better fate than it received from the House. It was a modest resolution and urged that immediate steps should be taken "to bring forward legislation whereby all companies which may hereafter be floated with external capital for the purpose of opening factories in India for manufacturing any kind of articles, either from raw materials available in India or from semi-finished or finished parts imported into India, shall be compelled to take at least 50 per cent of the total capital from natural-born Indians." On the merits of the resolution there could be no two opinions. But it was objected that the resolution was against Section 115 of the new Government of India Act. The objection could not invalidate the resolution. It would only make it necessary for Government first to urge an amendment of the Act. Having been allowed by the President, it did not deserve to be rejected without a division.

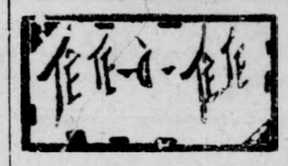
Bombay Muslim Leaguers' Volte Face

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Muslim Committee of Bombay waited in deputation on Lord Willingdon on Friday and presented an address to him. In this address, to use the ex-Viceroy's own language, the deputation referred in "very appreciative manner" to his services to India so much so that Lord Willingdon was "particularly glad to hear that you consider that I have done my part not only in giving India a new Constitution, but also in creating that atmosphere of peace and tranquillity which is so essentially necessary for the success of that Constitution." The deputation which consisted of 65 members was led by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and among its members were Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. Mahomed Y Hindaday, Mr. Haji Ahmed Khatri, Mr. M. A. Chaiwala, Mr. Mahomed Musa Kiledar, Mr. Abdur Razak Abdula, Mr. Mahomed Ali Maniar, Mr. Ismail Rokadia, Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jelekar, Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed, Mr. Salebhai Barodawala, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Maulana M. Irfan.

Most, if not all, of these Muslim "leaders" participated in the meeting of the All-India Muslim League held in Bombay last week. The President of the League, Sir Wazir Hasan, strongly condemned Lord Willingdon's policy of repression and the League itself passed a resolution moved by Mr. Jinnah and supported by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim "emphati-

(Continued on Page 7)



WITHOUT COMMENT ...

"You know well the heavy responsibility that rests upon the Viceroy—a responsibility which has been discharged with such signal success over a long period of years by the illustrious public servant whom I have the honour to follow in that great office."

—Lord Linlithgow.

* * * *

Lord Linlithgow reminds the members of the Indian Civil Service of their "glorious traditions."

The "peoples" of India remember their golden traditions too.

* * * *

Yes, His Excellency talks or rather chatters incessantly of "peoples of India." The plural occurs so often in his first Viceregal pronouncement that we are led to think that he regards it as a "Mantra."

And as you know it IS a Mantra of British Imperialism.

* * * *

Although Lord Willingdon has left India and—we are very glad to be able to think so—is sailing on the high seas far her and farther away from our shores, the dust that his departure raised in Bombay has not let been laid.

We do not know it, but perhaps it was necessary that in the interest and for the glory of the Empire, the roads of "Urbs Prima In Indis" that had the honour of forming the route of the State Drive from Government House to Gateway should be converted into a sort of long and zigzaggy Rotten Row. It may have been necessary, as we say, for the dignity of the Drive as also for the sake of the horses participating in it.

* * * *

But what we utterly fail to understand is why the innocent thousands of Bombay citizens should be condemned to suffer the dust that is now the main constituent of the air that they have perforce to breathe on those important and most frequented thoroughfares of the city?

* * * *

Mustn't Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta, who gave such a well-deserved certificate to Lord Willingdon for Empire service well and truly rendered, do something about it? Surely Lord Willingdon deserves a much better reminder of his farewell Drive than the irritated throats, smarting nostrils and inflamed eyes of the subjects of the Empire.

* * * *

Villages of China Offer Picturesque Contrast, says a headline.

But not so picturesque as the contrast between the model "village" of New Delhi and those in the surrounding rural area.

* * * *

The report that certain members of the Independent Party have resigned from it "owing to difference of opinion with Mr. Jinnah" has been contradicted.

We ourselves did not consider it at all likely. Why should they resign? What has membership of the Independent Party got to do with the opinion, if any, of Mr. Jinnah?

* * * *

The "Observer" of London draws attention to the necessity of close touch being kept between the authorities and the people of India and "in that process the use of wireless may be destined to play a vital part."

Yes, we feared long ago that the wireless would be made a vital part and parcel of the Government's Publicity Departments.

* * * *

According to Mr. Baldwin, very few outside the lunatic asylum would care to occupy the post of Prime Ministership.

So much for the suggestion that 10 Downing Street is no refuge from the lunatic asylum.

* * * *

Brown (visiting friend in hospital): "By Jove, old man. I couldn't believe it when I heard you were in hospital! Why, only last night I saw you with a very pretty blonde."

Victim: "Yes—so did my wife."

* * * *

Bill had a nasty fall from the scaffolding at work, and his pals flocked round to see him when he got better. They were curious to know what the sensation was like. With some imagination he described all he had felt.

"But what I want to know", said Alf, "is whether all your sins flash before you. Did yours?"

"Talk sense", said Bill, "I felt thirty feet, not thirty miles!"

Sanctions Must Be Backed By Blockade Or Force

LONDON, April 18.

"When I retire, it will be at my own time" declared Mr. Baldwin, amid applause in the course of a speech he made at Worcester contradicting the rumours of his impending retirement. Mr. Baldwin could count on the fingers of one hand the names of the people outside the lunatic asylum who would like his job.

Alluding to the international situation the Premier said, Sanctions lose much of their effect unless supported by blockade or force. It is difficult to see how a blockade could be agreed to under the existing membership of the League.

DEFENCE OF EDEN

The Italian Press is attacking Mr. Eden with lack of restraint for alleged anti-Italian policy. Mr. Eden's policy is that of the whole Cabinet and supported by an overwhelming majority of the British people. Moreover, it is not anti-Italian policy. It does not seek the defeat and humiliation of Italy but support the League Covenant which we want to see to become the law of the world. It will be a profound mistake if Italy misconceives our policy in giving full support to the League when the covenant is broken. Collective security will never have force unless all the nations participating therein are prepared simultaneously to threaten the aggressor with military sanctions and fight if necessary, which means all such nations must be ready."

He is sometimes aghast at the light-hearted way some people, including the pacifists, speak about collective security and of Britain playing her part.

"If the Sanctions are imposed each country has to play a full part not merely of a limited liability."

THAT POISON GAS

In a trenchant reference to the use of poison gas in Abyssinia "which we have every reason to believe has occurred" Mr. Baldwin stated, if a great European nation gives her signature against the use of such gases and employs them in Africa, what guarantee have we that they won't be used in Europe. That another war will mean the end of civilisation in Europe is more than certain if poison gases are used. He opined, when such war ended, peoples of every country would be torn with passion, suffering and horror, and would destroy every Government in Europe and we would have a state of anarchy as a protest against the wickedness of those in high places.

"FAVOURABLE OMENS"

International omens were not wholly unfavourable for the first time, they had simultaneously the French and German proposals to which they are giving the most serious attention. Herr Hitler has, in his power to do more to lift the black shadow of fear from Europe than anyone else.

"God grant, he may have the will. If he is willing, nothing this country can do will be left undone to help him."—Reuter.

FORTIFYING THE STRAITS?

LONDON, April 18.

The Dardanelles mystery is further clouded by the announcement in Athens that the Turkish ambassador officially informed the Greek Government that the Straits occupied are being fortified.

REOCCUPATION DENIED.

A cable from Angora states:

Nothwithstanding the Athens' announcement it is officially denied that the Straits have been reoccupied.—Reuter.

Three Weeks Of Taxi-Strike

Strikers Appeal To Public To Exert Pressure On Police Authorities

During the week-end two meetings of the taxi-strikers were held at Chowpatty, and a meeting of the Council of Action was held on Saturday. At the latter meeting only routine business was carried on.

At Saturday's Chowpatty meeting two resolutions were passed, one appealing to all the citizens of Bombay to bring their concerted pressure on the Police Commissioner, in favour of a four-anna tariff; the other expressing the confidence of the strikers in the leadership of their Council of Action.

On Sunday no resolutions were passed, but a stormy discussion centred round the alleged victimisation launched against some of the strike leaders by the Motor Vehicles Department in cancelling their licenses on the plea of "bad conduct." Speakers contended that the demand for a four-anna tariff was not a crime, and it could not amount to "bad conduct" by any stretch of imagination, and such action was illegal. They said they would have to fight out their case even in a Court of law as in such a case, it rested with the authorities to prove the 'bad conduct.'

The Sunday holiday rush in the City of Bombay in busy places like Chowpatty was only partially met by Victorias, causing considerable inconvenience to citizens.

BLACK-LEGS BUSY.

A few 'black-leg taxis' are seen plying mainly in the Fort Area, and they are doing business very stealthily, fearing not to take up any fare to any out-of-the-way places or places where the strikers are much in evidence.

Tourists coming to Bombay from inland, taking advantage of the Easter-Railway concessions (which still holds on) are much inconvenienced, and some of the "black-legs' are demanding not the meter rates but exorbitant rates.

Three weeks have almost passed, yet there are no signs visible of an end of the struggle.

APPEAL TO TRAVELLING PUBLIC

The following is issued by the Taxi-drivers' Union:—

"The Council of Action of the taxi-men of Bombay begs to inform the public that no car that is registered at six annas bears a legal rate of four annas, which is being fought out by the Union. The only means that the Council of Action has adopted is moral pressure upon black-legs; and, therefore, it is upto the public of Bombay to co-operate with the Union in this moral pressure by themselves by not patronizing the black-legs, and if some inconvenience is felt, the Council of Action feels it will be amply compensated for by the right struggle that the taxi-men are making for establishing a legal rate of annas Four in Bombay."

SAFETY IN MINES

Select Committee Report On Govt. Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 17.

Sir Frank Noyce presented the Select Committee Report on the Indian Mines Act Amending Bill in the Assembly on Thursday. A provision has been made in order to emphasise the existence of power to order mines, if necessary, to instal ventilation systems where these do not exist. The word "mineral" has been substituted for "coal" since the Act applies to mines generally and not merely to coal mines.

RESCUE STATIONS.

The formation and training of rescue brigades is at present governed by rules made by local Governments under section 30 of the Act. In view of provisions now introduced into the Act empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to require the setting up of central rescue stations, it appears appropriate that the regulation of rescue brigades should also be transferred to the Governor-General-in-Council.

Greater uniformity will thus be secured and no difficulty will arise if a group of mines served by one central rescue station includes mines situated in more than one province.

Provision is also made to deal with the control of the central rescue station. Some members of the Committee desired to see representatives of persons employed in the mines associated with the control of the rescue stations that may be established.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

A new provision has been added to Section 29 of the Act under which emergency regulations may be made for storage and use of explosives.

The report adds:—"We observe from the notes on the clauses appended to the Bill that it is intended that the whole question of danger from fires in mines should be subjected to expert examination in the near future. We consider that the terms of Reference to the examining body should be somewhat wider than the words quoted suggest and should certainly include the examination of methods of storing and using explosives.

THOROUGH INQUIRY.

Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Ranga in a separate note state: "We would like that the whole question of safety in mines should be the subject of investigation by the committee proposed to be appointed. We would like all causes, direct and indirect, of accidents in mines to be thoroughly inquired into and would like all remedies to prevent them to be suggested. We would also like the Committee to consider the question of provisions for the proper enforcement of the Act and regulations and adequacy of inspection. We would like that the Committee should include adequate representation of miners."

SAFEGUARDS TO OWNERS.

Mr. Morgan in his note says: "I presume, the control and management of rescue stations contemplated is to be left so far as possible to the Industry itself but before finally agreeing to this I should like an assurance from Government that this is so. With the adoption of the new regulations there is also the possibility that colliery owners will receive claims for compensation for landlords. This point does not appear to have been mentioned and it seems desirable that the new legislation should be so formed as to give every possible safeguard to colliery owners against claims for compensation. I hope Government will be able to give assurance to the Industry on this point."

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Continued From Page 6)

are now being made "behind scenes" to ban Mayo's new book, "Face of Mother India," all over the world. This he thinks is distinctly an optimistic venture. According to him: Mayo's opponents in England "have already communicated with Mr. Baldwin and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Zetland." "Not getting much change there, they approached Major Attlee," and I hear "that the Leader of the Opposition has promised to raise the question in the House of Commons. The Soviet, French, German and American Ambassadors have also received protests on the subject. Meanwhile, Miss Mayo, is smiling happily. She could not possibly have got better publicity for her book."

* * * *

Queen Victoria has been for sale for the last year, but so far there are no takers. This is a statue which has been taken down from the houses of Parliament along with tons of other stone made unsafe by London's sulphurous atmosphere.

There were half a dozen other statues of Queen Victoria, and these have been sold for ten guineas. They were put up when the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt in 1854 after the fire. At the back of the House of Lords one can see fallen angels for sale at three guineas; gargoyles, five guineas; lions and unicorns and the Royal coat-of-arms bearing the word "God Save the Queen," five guineas a section; and a gilt crown from Big Ben, six guineas.

* * * *

According to statistics prepared by the Paris International Law Society, the average life of a treaty is only two years. The experts, however, do not say if we should assume from this that all of them meet with a violent end.

* * * *

A domesticated friend in Canada says at the end of his letter to a friend that his children were "playing with decalcomanias," a form of fun to which, it appears, they have recently become addicted. Nobody knows what is meant by "decalcomanias". The obvious person to consult in the absence of a full-sized dictionary is a psychoanalyst, but the only one invited to explain the word had never heard of it.

An old lady of 80, however, has finally solved the problem. She remembered the word: in her youth, she was not ashamed to admit, she had herself been a decalcomaniac. The word, in fact, has a meaning no more sinister than "transfers," those pictures which children soak in water and move from one piece of paper to another. The Oxford Dictionary confirms her.

* * * *

The one phrase which Mr. Lloyd George used in the Commons during the big anti-war speech was generally understood in Press gallery to refer to "coffins."...Plans for everything in 1914 had been prearranged, "even for ten millions of coffins." Some thought he said "even for ten millions of hectares (of land for coffins."

Newshawks were puzzled by so large a figure; conferred carefully afterwards, agreed anyway on "coffins." What Ll. G. actually said, reveals Hansard, was "even for ten minutes 'd'arret' for coffee" on way to front-line. Apart from odd use of French word for "halt," the phrase is not remarkable. But in garbled form in which it reached ears of trained journalists it is sufficiently sesnational to travel round the world faster than correction can overtake it.

It is suggested that the entire blame rests with reactionary refusal of Commons to instal loud-speakers, with which more progressive House of Lords has long been equipped. Hansard got phrase right because it had time after debate to consult Ll. G.'s secretary, who resaid what Ll. G. had said (or meant to say). She was sitting in Ladies' Gallery; says that he was "extremely inaudible," that maybe he ran word "coffee" and following word ("on") together.

(To Be Continued)

Railway Cricketer's Premature Retirement

(From A Correspondent).

Amongst the passengers who sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. steamer s.s. "Strathmore" is Mr. W. E. Lucas, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, who is leaving India for the last time. Born in 1898 in Natal in South Africa, Mr. Lucas took his tripos at Cambridge University and thereafter served for two years in a firm before joining the B. B. & C. I. Railway as an Assistant Secretary in October, 1923.

He took a very keen interest in the affairs of the B B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Team and led and played in many teams.

WATER-SUPPLY FOR TURKEY'S CAPITAL

Huge Dam Nearing Completion

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Mail)

Important problems were placed before the Egyptian Cabinet during the mail week such as trans of the Holy Quran into English, French and German; making the Judges' authority absolute in judicial matters, sanctioning, of £267,175 purchasing ing the police force in Cairo; appointment of an English officer in the Egyptian Air Force; sanctioning, of £43,157 for strengthen-ammunition for the police force of Cairo; accepting the invitation of Germany to attend the conference for establishing open air schools and sanctioning £18,000 for the purposes of excavation in antique places other than the Totankh-Amoon.

'PLANE FOR IBN SAUD

The French Government has presented a big aeroplane to H. M. King Ibn Saud. The plane started from Paris and reached Yunbuh via Tunis, Morocco and Wajh. The plane was officially presented by Col. Peito, one of the chief officials of the French Air Force.

ALLEGED SPY

The Turkish Government has arrested a Latvian doctor on the charge of espionage for a foreign power. The accused denied the crime and started fasting whereupon the Government gave him injuction to prevent, his death.

TURKEY'S TRADE

According to the recent report of the Turkish Chamber of Commerce, the Turkish exports to Germany during the year 1935 amounted to £47,700,000. The imports from Germany into Turkey amounted £3,36,50,000.

ANGORA'S WATER-SUPPLY

The mighty dam across the river Kushuhuk, at a distance of 12 kilometers from Angora, is about to be completed. It has a capacity of about 18 million cubic meters of water. Out of this quantity 6 million will be used for drinking purposes and 12 million for irrigation.

As a result of this dam the population of Angora is expected to increase to 25 lakhs about the year 1940. By that time the dam is expected to provide 50 gallons of water per head, per day.

PLEA FOR "GROUP INSURANCE"

Sentinel Company Chairman Deplores Rebate System

The first annual general meeting of the Sentinel Assurance Co., was held on the 9th instant. Sheth Rathal Nathalal was in the chair.

The chairman in the course of his speech drew pointed attention to the evil of rebating and said: "This abhorent system coupled with the bonus-mania has resulted in creating an unhealthy rivalry in the insurance field, and the sooner it is put an end to, the better it will be for everybody concerned."

Reviewing the progress of the Company, the Chairman observed that "despite keen competition and other difficulties which a new company has to face it has secured business of the total value of Rs. 14.05500/- and completed business of Rs. 11,40,000/- during the year under report."

"While some of the well-established companies have shown their expenses to be more than 100 per cent. in the first year of their existence this company is able to show a ratio of 93.4 per cent. only."

The Chairman then made a special plea for introducing the "Group Assurance Scheme" in this country and revealed that "The Directors have already in view, a Group Life Assurance Scheme, which when approved by them, would prove beneficial to the employer as well as the employee."

Referring to the new insurance legislation to be shortly introduced in the Assembly the Chairman, in conclusion, said that he hoped that the Government would deem it advisable to publish the special officer's report and after consulting Indian opinion, frame such a bill as would satisfy the aspiration of Awakened India.

The directors' report together with the revenue account and the balance sheet were then unanimously adopted.

BIGGER AND CLEARER NUMBER PLATES FOR CARS

New draft regulations for motor vehicle identification plates just completed by the Ministry of Transport are expected to be communicated to car makers and motorist organisations shortly.

Proposals include a much bigger, clearer and better-lighted rear number plate for all four-wheeled vehicles.

Instead of the present black plate and white letters and figures it is possible a white background with blue markings may be recommended.

The New Viceroy

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW ORDER

What better representative of the new order could have been found than the Marquess of Linlithgow? Here is a man happy, hard-working and intelligent, a man bound to keep abreast with all the movements of modern India. And yet a man at heart reserved, a man who keeps his own counsel and believes that to say nothing at all is better than to say something that might be foolish, a man who for all his charm, boyishness and gaiety is not without a strong dose of Scottish dourness, writes Clorney Bolten in "The Great Britain and the East."

HIS FIRST CHANCE

His first chance to serve India came when he was nominated as the Chairman of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

It was the first big appointment which had come Lord Linlithgow's way. He had inherited wealth, large estates, good looks, unusual ability and a great name. But just as he was about to enter man's estate his father—the first Governor-General of Australia—died, and the second Marquess was unable to obtain a political apprenticeship in the House of Commons. Six years later came the War, and the War left him a man aged thirty-one, well-matured, with the best years of life still before him. He was already a family man. His estates in Linlithgow might have held him captive. But his comparatively small band of friends knew his worth and appreciated his ability. They wanted him to play a large part in the life of the State.

LINLITHGOW IN INDIA

The arrival of Lord Linlithgow and his colleagues caused no stir, though the humour and gaiety of the tall Scottish Peer temporarily destroyed the mustiness of more than one remote hill-station. When he "breezed in", it was like a breath of moorland air in a parched jungle. But Europeans and Indians were not discussing agriculture. They were concerned with the recent appointment of the Simon Commission.

Lord Linlithgow knew this only too well. In a way it consoled him, for he was never sought publicity. He is concerned only to do a job well.

HIS LOVE FOR HARD WORK

For months on end he and his colleagues toured the countryside. They asked endless questions. Lord Linlithgow listened patiently to evidence which was often tortuous and sometimes irrelevant. But when he approved, he showed it by a significant nod of the head. And when the morning's investigations were finished Lord Linlithgow would retire to the verandah outside his room and begin work upon his voluminous Report. Not did he leave India until the last word of the Report had been written. He spent Christmas 1927 upon the cool heights of Mahableshwar Naturally he took part in the Christmas festivities at the Mahableshwar Club. He was, in fact, the life and soul of the party—a schoolboy giant who forgot that he was a Peer and Chairman of an impressive Royal Commission. He threw aside his cares with the ease and abandon of which only the genuinely hard worker is capable. But on the very next day he was at his desk again and when at last he left Bombay for the placid contentment of Hopetoun House he knew that his job had been well done. Whether the Government of India would adopt the recommendation of the Royal Commission was, of course, another matter.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE INDIA

His second opportunity in 1933, when the Government appointed the Joint Select Committee to consider the new Indian Reforms. The Committee was composed of members of the House of Commons like Mr. Isaac Foot and members of the House of Lords Lord Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Government sought a chairman who had not been deeply committed at any of the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. It wanted a chairman who was both impartial and removed from the party arena, and Lord Linlithgow, deprived of any House of Commons experience, became almost an inevitable choice. For month after month Lord Linlithgow attended the ponderous meetings of the Joint Select Committee. No work can have been more exhaustive or better done. Once again he proved himself to be an ideal chairman.

HIS REWARD

So thoroughly was his work appreciated that political leaders in London knew that the Viceroyalty would go to one of the three Marquesses—Zetland, Lothian or the more youthful Linlithgow. Lord Lothian, already suffering from the disadvantage of bachelordom, weakened his chances by resigning from the Government. Lord Zetland succeeded Sir Samuel Hoare as the Secretary of State for India. There remained Lord Linlithgow, and his appointment was announced at a date very much earlier than is customary.

FIRST OF A NEW ORDER

Lord Willingdon's successor must be the first of a new order of Viceroys.

He will listen to disputes and conflicting advice. But he will always be patient. He will be industrious chairman trying to get things done. And when someone makes a wise proposal, the Viceroy will nod his head. That nod will work wonders.

Lord Linlithgow is indifferent to popular esteem. So long as the right thing is being done, he is content. And when the work of the day is finished, he will retire to the bosom of his family.

The crest attached to the coat-of-arms worn by the Hope family consists of a globe under a clouded rain-bow. The globe is broken. As the genealogists say, it is "fracted". The fracture bears an uncanny resemblance to the Indian littoral. Was the designer of the crest and coat-of-arms a prophet? Will the Viceregal office bring the globe of Hope fortunes in full circle? Or will India be their stumbling-block? No one can tell. The governing of India, as of any other great country, is fraught with perils. The weakness of a man in high office is soon revealed.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FRENCH INDIA

I. L. O. Decision On M. & S. M. Rly. Employees' Complaint

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Governing Body of the I.L.O. has just announced its decision in respect of a complaint formally preferred to it by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union to the effect that certain International Labour Conventions ratified by France are not applied in the French India. The Committee of Three, consisting of a representative each of Governments, employers and workers, set up by the Governing Body to report on the action to be taken, after careful examination of the facts of the case, has found that though receivable as regards form, the complaint is not receivable as regards substance, and thus finding has been endorsed by the Governing Body.

CONSIDERATIONS

In arriving at this decision, the Committee was guided by a number of important considerations. The obligations of France with regard to its possessions in India in respects of Conventions ratified by France derive from Article 421 of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. These obligations are: (a) States members of the I.L.O. are required to apply the Conventions to which they are parties to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing, subject to two reservations, namely, that colonies where local conditions make a Convention inapplicable are to be treated as exceptions and that a Convention, when applied to a colony, may be subjected to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt it to local conditions; and (b) in regard to each Convention, each State is competent to decide as to the necessity and desirability of having recourse to the reservations; the competence of the States in this connection cannot, however, be exercised in an arbitrary manner, but the action taken must obviously be preceded by an examination in good faith of the local conditions.

NO REASON TO DOUBT

The Committee, having no reason to suppose that the French Government has not carried out its examination of local conditions in good faith, has stated that it cannot be maintained that France has not fulfilled her obligations in respect of French India. The Governing Body has, therefore, held that the complaint is not maintainable in substance.

The Committee further noted with particular satisfaction a statement by the representative of the French Government according to which that Government every year, when preparing annual reports on the application of Conventions, examines the possibility of applying the Conventions ratified by France to each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing. The French Government representative further stated that as soon as such a possibility was found to exist in the course of this examination, the Government would not fail to apply the conventions ratified by France to the French Possessions in India, subject to the reservations authorised by the Constitution of the International Labour Organisaion.

Bombay Muslim Leaguers' Volte Face

(Continued From Page 6)

cally protesting against forcing the Constitution, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, upon the people of India, against their will" and expressing its opinion that the All-India Federal Scheme was "fundamentally bad, most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the vital interests of British India 'vis-a-vis' the Indian States and calculated to thwart and delay indefinitely the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible government" and was "totally unacceptable." May I ask these "leaders" of Bombay Muslims how as members of a deputation, they could refer in "appreciative manner" to the part played by Lord Willingdon in giving Indi a a Constitution which, as members of the Muslim League they had condemned unreservedly. They are, of course, entitled to hold and express any views about the new Constitution. But they must intellectually be honest and must not give expression to divergent views on different occasions. I ask the Muslims of Bombay whether they consider that such men who seem to have no political convictions and who blow hot and cold as suits them have any title to be regarded as their leaders and whether it is not time that they repudiated their claim to represent them. Have these gentlemen themselves any explanation to offer of a "volte face" which is without parallel in the political history of this country? Will Mr. Jinnah also throw light on this strange performance of his colleagues of the Muslim League?—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

LABOUR M.Ps. GUARD LIBERTY

Close Watch On New Legislation

A Civil Liberties Committee, which the Parliamentary Labour Party has set up, met for the first time on March 18 and elected Mr. D. N Pritt, K.C., chairman, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson secretary.

Objects of the committee are to deal with infringements of the liberty of the subject, such as wrongful arrest and restriction on right of meetings, and to watch legislation designed to restrict liberty.

First case reported to the committee was an alleged assault on a Hackney (non-Jewish) citizen at a Fascist meeting in that part of London.

A Look Round The World

Churchill Way To World Peace

Four Facts: German Troops In Rhineland: Mongolia Looks To Soviet: Alliance Against Czechoslovakia: Arab Plan For Coup d'Etat

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is a mistake to suppose that the problem of averting another European or probably a world war depends to any important extent either upon the reply which Herr Hitler has made to the Locarno Powers, or to staff conversations now decided upon between Great Britain and France or Belgium, writes the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill in the "Evening Standard".

The realities are far larger and more profound than either of these moves upon the diplomatic chess board.

FOUR FACTS

First stands the rapid and tremendous rearmament of Germany.

The second is that the recent actions of Germany have destroyed all confidence in her respect for treaties.

The third is the fact that practically the whole of the German nation has been taught to regard the incorporation in the Reich of the Germanic population of neighbouring states as natural, rightful and inevitable aim of German policy.

The fourth is that the financial and economic pressures in Germany are rising to such a pitch that Herr Hitler's government will in a comparatively short time have only to choose between an internal and an external explosion.

A SUPREME EFFORT

The countries which lie upon or near to the borders of Germany see the wonderful roads along which four columns of troops or motor vehicles can move abreast brought to their own frontier terminals.

Those that are more remote from the German arsenals and training centres have naturally a greater sense of detachment. But none, even though protected by the oceans, as experience of the last war proved, can afford to view with careless indifference the processes which are already in ponderous motion.

Never till now were great communities afforded such ample means of measuring their approaching agony. Never have they seemed less capable of taking effective measures to prevent it.

Surely it is worth a supreme effort—the laying aside of every impediment the clear-eyed facing of fundamental facts, the whole acceptance of risks inseparable from heroic endeavour—to control the hideous drift of events and arrest calamity upon the threshold. Stop it! Now is the appointed time.

German Troops In Rhineland

COLOGNE, (By Air Mail.)

According to the Cologne correspondent of "Le Journal Des Nations", new German troops are continuously pouring in small batches into various points in the Rhineland under cover of the night.

Saarbruecken which was re occupied by a single battallion is now garrisoned by three, while one more battalion has also been added in Loerrach.

The average increase is about 70 per cent since the first day and children's homes in Saarbruecken and Schwarzeberg have accordingly been evacuated to lodge them.

It is further reported that apart from regular army there are at present in the territory over 150,000 Nazi Storm Troop soldiers and over 10,000 belonging to the Austrian legion.

Mongolia Desires Inclusion In U. S. S. R?

URGA, (By Air Mail.)

The Urga correspondent of the "Basler" Nachrichten writes to his journal that it is rumoured that an application was recently made to the Soviet government by the Mongol authorities for inclusion in the U.S.S.R.

The request was however turned down by the Soviets who while desiring to establish a protectorate over Mongolia do not want to enter into a direct conflict with Japan for the sake of that province.

They have however despatched their general staff to Urga in order to discuss plans for a common defence policy. It is understood that the Japanese authorities are watching the move with great anxiety.

Roumania Forbids Exports Of Raw Materials

BUCHAREST, (By Air Mail).

The Roumanian government are understood to have passed laws forbidding the export of textile raw materials, hides, skins and copper products in order to alleviate difficulties in the supply of those commodities.

Permission has also been granted for compensation supplies to the extent of 200 million lei as it is hoped that this would help in the bettering of the supply of raw materials.

Military Alliance To Divide Czechoslovakia?

BUDAPEST, (By Air Mail).

That there exists a secret treaty between Germany and Hungary which while securing Hungarian assistance to Germany in case of an eventual conflict with Czecho-Slovakia, promises to restitute old Hungarian territory, now forming part of the Czecho-Slovakian republic, is the report made by the Budapest correspondent of the "Sunday Referee" who also reports the concentration of various bombarding German aeroplanes in the Hungarian territory.

It is understood that complete details of this secret document have lately come into the hands of the French Government.

Workers Strike In Poland

WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

In spite of severe measures taken, a wave of sympathy of strikes is sweeping over the whole country with the object of securing a more efficient system of assisting the unemployed and protesting against the use of firearms by the police in Crackaw during the recent riots. A general strike for two hours has been proclaimed over the whole country.

Arabs Mobilizing For A Coup d'Etat?

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail).

According to the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Daily Herald", a gathering of Arabs said to be 20,000 strong and described as an "Army" is concentrating on the frontier under the direction of Syrian Nationalists.

Non-Military Toys

For years there has been a persistent campaign to demilitarize the nursery. That there has been some success is evidenced by a survey of toy-makers in Connecticut. This state produces dols. 200,000,000 worth of toys annually and most of these have become "Scientific." Trains, building sets, microscope sets, astronomical and chemical equipment, movie projectors, and an endless number of mechanical toys, dolls, and games issue from the shops of the Connecticut toy-makers. Science is king of the playroom.

To be sure, there are still the G-men with their machine guns fighting crime and the cowboy-Indian clashes, but soldiers and war are largely forgotten. The American toy industry dates from the World War embargo on German goods. After a period of copying and imitating the traditional Christmas tree novelties, educational toys have won out and have made the youngester's playroom just as interesting for adults as for the children.—Nofrontier News Service.

HOME AT LAST

GENEVA

The League is on the move from the old Paris des Nations (formerly the Hotel National) on the lakeside to the new Palais des Nations in the Ariana Park.

I am reminded of an old witticism of Aristides Briand when in March 1928 the five architects were chosen to plan the new buildings. "Gentlemen", said Briand, "we now have five architects. Pray God we may not have five facades!"

Briand was right. It was a clear case of too many cooks. Though nearly seven years have passed the Palais des Nations is by no means finished yet. The Secretariat is practically completed but the Assembly Hall will not be ready for the next Assembly, nor will the Council room be ready till the late Autumn at least.

Despite all the troubles of constructions the buildings in the end will be worthy of their destiny. Indeed one authority who has followed the matter very closely has assured me that the actual building is better than any of the nine plans originally awarded nine equal first prizes in the competition.—Nofrontier News Service.

SANITATION IN SUBURBS

Appointment Of Expert Evokes Heated Discussion

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, April 19.

A meeting of the general board of Vile Parle Municipality was held this morning with Mr. Caesar D'Mello in the chair.

At to-day's meeting it was expected, the budget would be discussed and a large number of people were present to witness the debate. But the visitors were disappointed as the budget discussion was postponed to the next meeting.

The subject of ratification of the appointment of Mr. Masurker who has been specially appointed by the Sanitary Committee to go over the Municipal area and inspect the private conservancy arrangements and find out the cause of complaints evoked heated discussion and remarks were being freely made by the members against the office organisation in general and the Sanitary Department in particular.

Last time when this subject was placed before the House, the House was in no mood to ratify the action of the Sanitary Committee, as it had exceeded its powers by making appointments without consulting the general board.

Mr. Desai, President of the Sanitary Committee this morning gave an elaborate explanation on the point and impressed upon the House the good that they had achieved by making this appointment. Mr. Masurker's appointment for a period of 2 months was eventually confirmed on an honorarium not exceeding Rs. 250.

JOIN HANDS WITH CONGRESS

Jayaprakash's Exhortation To Railway Workers At Jhansi

(From A Correspondent).

JHANSI, April 18.

The Jhansi District G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference which started yesterday evening came to an end this night. It was attended by some prominent workers, namely Messrs. Khedgiker, President G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Charles Mascarenhas, Secretary of the same Union, Doctor Ashraf and Dinker Mehta of the Congress Socialist Party.

The Conference began with an impressive unfurling ceremony of the Red Flag by the President-elect, Mr. Jayprakash Narayan of the Congress Socialist Party, now a member of the Congress Working Committee, in the open space in Freegunj decorated with anti-Imperialist and working class slogans.

PLIGHT OF WORKERS.

John Benjamin, Chairman of the Reception Committee, spoke on the grievances of the G. I. P. Railway workers. He pointed out that thousands of Railway workers were retrenched and that a great majority of them hardly got a meal a day. He said that these economy projects had not even spared those who were actually working, as the quantity of work has increased, so much so that it is well nigh impossible for a worker to cope with the work. He said that, their leave and other privileges were encroached upon. Even workers' passes and privilege tickets facilities were being reduced. He exhorted the workers to prepare for a General Strike.

ALLY WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. Jaiprakash gave a rousing speech describing the pitiable condition of the toiling masses in India, and the Railway workers in particular. He explained the new orientation of Congress policy laid down in the Lucknow session recently and appealed to the workers to join hands with the Congress supporting the minority inside the Congress. He said that the Congress could not dare to ignore Railway workers and demanded future close co-operation. He exhorted all to carry on both the economic and anti-Imperialist struggle with renewed vigour.

WORKERS AND WAR.

Mr. Saigal of Punjab followed with an analysis of various aspects of Indian political and economic situation, particularly of the danger of war and workers' relation with the peasant in the struggle.

Mr. Bokhari of Bombay also spoke

Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution

NOTABLE ADDITION TO BOMBAY'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

On Wednesday, 22nd instant, will be performed the opening ceremony of what will be one of the most noteworthy educational institution of this city. The Governor of Bombay will declare open on that day the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution at Sheppard Road, Byculla.

The institution was founded in 1936 out of the funds donated by the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik.

Its aims and objects are to train Muslims in various vocational, technical, industrial, commercial and scientific arts and crafts in addition to imparting ordinary education.

Lectures will be given for explaining the scope of the various arts and crafts taught, the materials used and tools employed and the cost of such materials and tools used. The chief object being to turn out expert and efficient craftsmen, training will be more practical than theoretical. In addition to the use of machinery and tools, the students will also be trained in their maintenance and repair.

For every craft the required machinery and tools are provided. The students will be trained to use both motive and hand power.

COURSES OF INTRUCTION

The following are the courses of instruction:—

Courses	Duration	Students
1. Turning, Fitting, Smithy, Pattern making & Casting	2½ years	50
2. Oxy-acetylene & Electric Welding	6 months	20
3. Weaving	2 years	50
4 (a) Motor Mechanism	1½ years	30
(b) Motor Driving	4 months	15
5. Radio Servicing	1 year	25
6. Electric Wiring	6 months	25
7. Electro Plating	6 months	20
8. Sign Board Painting	1 year	25

Instruction in English and two vernaculars, Urdu and Gujarati with Arithmetic and Accounts will be given, and drawing will be taught.

In the morning half the number of students will be attending school for ordinary education and other half will be working in the workshops and vice versa in the afternoon.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

In all courses, except Radio servicing, knowledge of Mathematics and various scientific terms being essential, English will be the medium of instruction.

The working hours in the Institution and its workshops will be 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. All students will have to attend Physical Drill and to play outdoor games from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

The minimum qualification for admission will be Std. IV Vernacular as far as possible. No boy under the age of 12 will be admitted. Admission will be made at the commencement of every term to fill the vacancies caused by students completing their courses or leaving the Institution. Applications for admission should be made on the printed form of the Institution, which can be had from the Secretary.

STIPENDS

There are a number of stipends of Rs. 5|- to Rs. 15|- per month available for poor and deserving students and the continuance of the same will depend on satisfactory progress, regular attendance and good behaviour.

EXAMINATION AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATES

There will be periodical test examinations. Certificates will be granted to those coming out successful in the final examinations.

Library and Museum are provided.

In the Assembly Hall there is a stage with screen where lectures of general interest will be delivered from time to time and educational slides and films will be shown.

On Sundays and on important Muslim Holidays the Institution will be closed. On Fridays the hours of attendance will be from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Board of Trustees of the Institution are: The Hon'ble Sir Alimohamed Khan Dehlavi, Kt. (Chairman), Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Haroon Tarmohamed Noorani, Mr. Abdur Razak Abdulla, Mr. Haji Mohamed Haji Ahmed Agboatwalla, Mr. Fazil Mooraj and Mr. Mohamed Taher H. M. Madni.

Mr. Mahomedhusen Dhalabhoy is the Secretary.

The late Mr. Sheriff Devji Canjee was the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BATTLE

Close Voting In Select Committee On Tariff Bill

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The Select Committee on the Tariff Bill on textiles held a four-hour sitting to-day and its report is likely to be presented on Tuesday.

It is understood that there was considerable difference of opinion on the Imperial Preference aspect of the Bill and voting was very close. At one stage during the discussions it was pointed out on behalf of the Government that if a certain proposal was carried by a majority regarding fents, they might have to reconsider the position as to whether they should at all proceed with the Bill.

SUGGESTED CHANGES.

Among the changes which the Select Committee is reported to have recommended are that the provision regarding staple fibre should be omitted; that proposals relating to cotton knitted apparel (Hosiery) and spun silk yarn should be approved, the latter subject to the Government examining the question of classification so that the coarser variety of silk yarn is not overtaxed. As regards fents of the three categories mentioned in the Bill the Committee is reported to have approved of classification marked (C) while as regards (A) and (B) the Committee suggested the same rates as were prescribed for fabrics of the same material. Though the proposals as they have emerged from the Select Committee are a modification of the original Bill, there are likely to be dissenting minutes by seven members as against eight others.—A. P.

"BLACK-HOLES" FOR HUMAN RESIDENCE

Horrible Conditions In Harijan Basti In Hyderabad

KARACHI, April 19.

"I throw a challenge to the Hyderabad Municipality that if within the course of one year, it does not redress the grievances of the Harijans, I will come and sit here for even four months at a stretch and organise a mass strike of sweepers in the city."

This threat was held out by Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, the well-known Harijan Sevak Sangh leader, who is now on a tour in Sind, speaking at a public meeting here.

He added that the Hyderabad Municipality was negligent to its duties and responsibilities. That day he had gone to see the Harijan 'Basti,' he found horrible conditions—rooms like "black-holes of Calcutta," without privies, water-supply or any other sanitary conveniences.—United Press.

Karachi.—The Governor of Sind and personal staff left for Sukkur to inspect of the Lloyd Barrage Canals. He returns on April. 20 to Karachi.

In The Assembly Chamber

MR. SATYAMURTI'S FINE EFFORT

(By K. T. SHAH.)

As the session draws to a close, and the heat-wave spreads, the signs of fraying nerves and wasting tempers become more and more in evidence. Questions-Hour is productive of frequent breezes, with increasing heat, for which it is difficult to find proportionate reason. It is true there have been whole batches of questions, the authors of which have not been found in their place, when the series was reached. It means a waste of public money and energy, which Sir Homi was not the first to point out. There is also the claim, that, even if the parties putting down such questions be not present at the time their questions are reached, the matter sought to be elucidated is not altogether a waste of energy, since these questions are treated as unstarred interrogatories, and answered in writing. But the opportunity for supplementaries is lost; and and if the original interrogator omits to author se any of his fellow-members to ask those questions in his name, there is a certain point in the criticism of Sir Homi; and in the observations from the Chair in relation thereto.

Impertinent Answer

But that does not necessarily justify the authorities in exhibiting temper. It is, of course, nothing new for Government spokesmen to give evasive or ambiguous answers, which fail to satisfy the questioner. Supplementaries are, therefore, inevitable; and Supplementaries almost invariably involve bickering of a sort. The Chair has, under those conditions, to perform a very delicate duty,—protecting, on the one hand, the official from unjustified interrogation; and permitting on the other, all legitimate desire for information. The Chair was, accordingly, perfectly within its legitimate sphere, when, on Friday, it declared a particular question to have been already answered, and the Hon. Member who persisted in repeating it being called to Order. But opinion may differ as regards the protection afforded by the Chair to Sir James Grigg's very impertinent answer, which suggested that work in the Assembly was, in the eyes of that exalted personage, no work. The tone of calling members to 'Order' is an intangible quantity; but Opposition Members, or some of them, have more than once felt the Chair was a little impatient with them, and lacking, at times, in the politeness due to the colleagues in the Assembly. Sir Abdur Rahim has, on the whole, proved himself to be an exemplary and sympathetic President, whose natural inclinations are undoubtedly popular; and who is, consequently, widely and rightly respected. But the display of impatience on a recent occasion called for protest from the Left, which was not altogether unwarranted; and it is certain there would be no occasion to repeat this in future.

A Breeze

Non-official bills and resolutions occupied the last two days of last week. Discussion was rather rambling and perfunctory on the resolutions, on one of which Government were defeated in the division; and on the other they did not challenge a division. The debate in regard to non-official bills verges at times on the fantastic,—though it must in fairness be recognised that the rules and conditions under which non-official bills have to pass through the House render it unavoidable that discussion become both unreal and farcical. Mr. Satyamurti, for instance, speaking for six or eight hours on his Repressive Laws Repeal Bill, had to hold the fort, not till "the Campbells were coming"—though that seemed to be one of the motives at least on the last but one occasion when he held forth on that theme but because the Star-Turns of Government were themselves setting an undeniable example in obstruction, which Opposition leaders cannot but follow. And let it be mentioned, in passing, that the present Opposition leadership is anything but genuinely or intensively obstructionist,—as the policy is understood in political strategy. In connection, for instance, with the breeze between the Chair and some Left-Wing members on Friday during questions-hour, the Leader of the Opposition, contrary to all precedent and propriety, never intervened to protect his followers, or to soothe the ruffled feelings of the Chair, if he thought that a more diplomatic move. Those who have any knowledge of Pundit Motilal Nehru's leadership were unanimous in the view that he would never have let down his followers, in such "contre temps" as that which occurred on Friday. And it is but fit and proper that the highest representative of the Opposition should take up the ball on such critical occasions; for no other member can speak with the weight and authority of the Leader, to rebuke or to restore calmness after a storm in a teacup. As things are, the Opposition cannot be accused by anybody of following an intentionally obstructionist or embarrassing policy in their conduct and dealings in the Assembly; and so speeches of such portentous length as that delivered by Mr. Satyamurti on the Repressive Laws Bill,—(that one, by the way, was by no means a record in Parliamentary oratory,—which used to be held by the Irish members at Westminster, but which has since migrated to America), must be ascribed to the fantastic conditions under which such efforts have to be made by popular representatives.

Satyamurti's Speech

Mr. Satyamurti's speech was learned, informative, well-phrased and well-delivered. It was in a wholly different key from that in which his budget speeches and other utterances had been couched,—as was but proper to the occasion. But, whether it was the strain of the effort, or the consciousness of its futility,—towards the end the speaker's voice tended again and again to become a shriek and so render that to be somewhat unpleasant hearing what was really such instructive listening. He had obviously prepared,—as he invariably does,—an excellent case; and though it was speaking from a brief, it was obviously a very ably prepared brief. If only Mr. Satyamurti would abandon, or modify, his fondness for foreign authority for his observations, he would be an unmitigated pleasure to listen to even in a political debate. I grant there is a school of politicians who do not believe it is wise to depend on any home-made substance, in such connection.

Parsi Marriage And Divorce Bill.

It was a really remarkable, and graceful piece of mutual accommodation, which led the House to adjourn discussion on the Satyamurti's Bill to Simla, and permit the introduction of all other bills on the order paper for the day. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill was the first to rush in when the floodgates were opened. The first Schedule to that bill is a marvellous piece of exhaustive enactment, since, among the prohibited degrees of relationship within which a Parsi cannot marry legally, they have included, for a man, marriage with his paternal and maternal grandfather's mother and with similar descendants in the fourth degree,—or is it a still lower degree? and, correspondingly for women. One can appreciate the need of such provision and foresight in a race of Zaro Aghas,—you remember the Turkish "Die-Hard" who lived to be 165; but in the case of ordinary mortals, even if they live to be 90, is it really necessary to include such remote relationship specifically in the schedule? And if it is, why stop at the fourth or the fifth degree of ancestors or descendants? Why not carry the series to the correct mathematical limit—'n th-degree?

Alleged Brutal Murder Of Rival

KARACHI, April 16.

A report of a terrible vendetta has been received from a village in Badin taluka.

It is stated that there existed a long standing feud between two factions of Muslim fishermen.

Yesterday, one Ibrahim accompanied by his two sons and armed with lethal weapons is alleged to have made a surprise attack on the house of Achar at dead of night and brutally hacked him to pieces, and at the same time inflicted grievous injuries upon his wife and brother who are lying in precarious condition in the hospital.

The police have arrested the alleged assailant but the two sons of the accused are absconding.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wanted A Pier At Novha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the prize distribution ceremony of the Marine College the other day when H. H. the Aga Khan presided I had the opportunity of visiting Novha and viewing the many charitable institutions established there by the generosity of Sir Mohamud Yusuf. All the guests and myself experienced one great inconvenience and that was regarding the landing from the steamer. All of us had to be taken to the island from the steamer in a 'tarafa' (country craft) because there is no pier to allow the steamer to come alongside the same to land passengers. Our steamer had to anchor in the stream about two furlongs from the place where we had to land from the boat. I understand the same difficulty is experienced by hundreds of people who go to the island for picnics or to see the institutions. The inhabitants of the island, also who use the ferry service of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for coming to and going from Bombay experience the same inconvenience and difficulty. Novha has become well-known on account of its many institutions and the beautiful gardens which are maintained by the Trustees of Sir Mohamud Yusuf Trust who have nearly spent a fortune to convert this little place into a garden of dreams. The island now undoubtedly is one of the finest beauty-spots in our harbour. There were about 300 guests who responded to the invitation of the Managing Board of the Seamen's Orphanage and Marine College and it took nearly two hours before all the guests could be landed from the steamer by the "tarafa." It was certainly an unpleasant and difficult task for the ladies and children to land and to me it seemed risky when people started crowding on the "tarafa". All present could not help feeling that a suitable pier for steamers was absolutely essential.

I started inquiring about the reason why a pier had not been built for the benefit and convenience of its many residents and visitors who come and go every day. I was told that at ebb tide most part of the shore gets dry and there is no suitable place where the pier could be easily built. I also inquired why a place which looks like an old jetty and seems to have been existing for a long time is not used for such purpose. I was told that it did not belong to the estate but belonged to Government.

That place looks desolate with a structure in ruins standing on the jetty and does not appear to be of any use to the Government and I think it could be easily utilised as a pier. I am sure Government will be very willing to help the Trustees to facilitate the convenient and safe embarking and disembarking of passengers from the Ferry steamers. I am sure that the authorities concerned will do something to get a pier which will make a visit to the island an ideal trip.—Yours etc.,

PUBLIC VOICE

Importing Fibro

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Fibro is a manufactured synthetic fibre. The basis is wood of Conifers:—spruce, pine and fire of various kinds. The wood pulp, therefrom, costs about 2d. per lb. This pulp at an intermediary stage is cut in fibres for spinning by the usual machinery with a little change—with one more process from the same pulp is extruded the artificial silk or rayon.

Should this synthetic fibre compete with Cotton? True, we do import cotton for fine counts, but at the parity of the cotton prices, such cotton at the lowest may sell at 6d. per lb. This synthetic fibre may be produced 'ad libitum' in mills. Whole mills in Britain and Japan have been set apart solely for the specific purpose of manufacturing staple fibre with a capacity of production of thousands of tons. Their products are being sold in Bombay market. Orders are booked at 8 annas per lb C.I.F. Bombay Yarns can be Looked, say, 2/80s. at Rs. 1/5 C.I.F. Should we welcome it? Shall we accelerate its importation by lowering the duty of a manufactured article? For whose benefit? Should we import a rival of cotton? Will it not be made a counter in the bargain of trade agreement? Consumers will be deceived by the cloth of fine appearance but of low tensile strength. In wet condition Rayon and fibro are so much weaker than cotton. In the communication ("Times" 24th March, it is admitted that attempts are made in India to produce staple fibre. It is true. In the central cotton Committee the experiment is rising to success. Should we in the meanwhile welcome a rival to get firm foot-hold in our market and Mills? If then we move for protection it will take such a long time for the award which if favourable—the cry of discrimination will be raised because it is again safeguarded against under the Act of 1935. If spun silk is to be prevented entry because it competes with silk, fibro should be prevented also on the same ground with high duty as it competes with cotton; and unnaturally so because it is a manufactured article.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

Bombay Tram Conductor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The character study of the Bombay Tram Conductor, which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, is both accurate and amusing, and we are grateful to you for shedding the limelight of publicity in such a delightful way on a very deserving section..of Bombay Citizens.

Tram Conductors are recruited in batches of about twenty at a time and go through an intensive training in the Company's schools where they are taught the geography of the City and the very complicated transfer ticket system. They are also instructed in their duty to the public and told that the good name of the Company with the citizens of Bombay lies largely in their hands.

In a normal working day somewhere between 350 and 400 fare paying passengers and several hundred transfer passengers pass through the hands of each conductor, and it is largely due to the tactful and considerate way in which the conductor deals with the passengers which is responsible for the harmonious relations which exist between the public and the Company.

In addition to collecting fares the conductor has many other duties incidental to his calling.

He collects all the articles which forgetful passengers leave in tram cars; these range from umbrellas in their thousands to school books, workman's tools, handbags, share certificates, money and jewellery. Cases are on record where conductors have returned jewellery and currency notes worth many thousands of rupees.

In cases of accidents the conductor renders what assistance he can and helps to get the injured person to the nearest hospital. He has also been known on occasion to act as a midwife!

We know that a conductor's duties are arduous and sometimes difficult, but his work can be considerably lightened if the travelling public realise what he has to do.

Try giving him a smile with your anna and get a smile back with your ticket.

Here is an application we received from a man who wanted to be a conductor: "I am very poor, my qualification for the post is that I have a wife and six children. I am at present employed in a bakery as a loafer. I may be discharged at any moment, therefore give me a similar job in your Company." Needless to say he didn't get it.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. TROLLIP,
General Manager,
B. E. S. and T. Company.

A Change Of Heart Indeed:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The protagonists of the "status quo," will receive a bad shock at this latest fiat of the executive, by which a patriotic and highly honoured citizen, against whom no charge can be proved, has been incarcerated under an obscure Regulation of 1818. Subash Bose will remain a prisoner, till Government, are satisfied that he is no longer a 'danger' to public peace and tranquillity.

The indignation of the whole nation, whose wishes have been deliberately flouted, will be immense indeed. From the press reports so far received, it is obvious that the nation whilst condemning the action of the Government in no uncertain terms, demands his immediate and unconditional release. Apart from any political motive, the Government ought to have taken into consideration, his shattered health, which certainly owes its origin to his long imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Were such a thing to happen in England, what would have been the fate of the Executive? Indignation of the nation would have forced the authorities concerned not only to resign with but set the leader free. No leader or any person there, can be arrested, without any charge, much less put into prison for any length of time without a fair trial.

But in Indian not only a flagrant violation of popular will as expressed through its representatives is a spectacle common enough but even the vote of censure passed by that body is rendered ineffective as executive is independent of the legislature.

The duty of the Congress is clear. It should immediately take in hand this and other cases, where political prisoners are still in jail, and definitely carry an agitation till, they are set free.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Public And The Taxi Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Up to the present, the Bombay public have been patiently awaiting the development of the parley between the taxi-drivers and the Police Commissioner hoping that the latter would, in the end, recognize his error in arbitrarily fixing the rate of taxis in the manner he wishes on grounds which do not appeal to commonsense and reason.

If the report published by the papers this evening is true that the Police Commissioner has said that he does not care two pence whether the taxis go out of the road or not, but he will stick to his decision, then it is high-time for the public to have a say in the matter.

As a member of the public, I claim the right to say that the Police Commissioner of Bombay, is acting the Dictator in behaving in this manner. Why does he make such a lot of fuss? Surely it is the concern of the taxi-owners to charge 4 annas instead of six. The Police can only be concerned with the proper condition of the taxis and nothing more. The Police Commissioner, however, assumes beforehand that by charging 4 annas it will be an impossibility to keep the taxis in order. It is inconceivable that the public are put into such inconvenience on account of the whim of an official. One is afraid that in a country like India the Police Commissioner of Bombay cannot suffer his will to be disputed and his dictum to be contradicted. With him, in this affair, it seems to be a case of "sic volo, sic jubeo." The public realize this now and wonder that a Government official can be armed with such powers!

It is time now for the public to assert their opinion and I would suggest the calling of a public meeting for the purpose. I am afraid that the result of this unnecessary wrangle would be the increase of hack victorias in the city. From the point of view of progress and public health this would be very unfortunate and objectionable. (It is now known that the droppings of horses and bullocks on asphalted roads are reduced into fine powders and are wafted by every breeze. This cause respiratory disorders which are already widespread in the city). Whatever vested interest may be at the bottom of this trouble, the public ought not to suffer in the least.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

April 7.

The Taxi Deadlock

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If the taxi-owners and drivers fail to bring round the Police Commissioner to accept four-anna tariff, it is useless prolonging the deadlock, and injuring their own business, and causing great inconvenience to the public. In that case the only way out would be to allow their cars to be fitted with the six-anna meters, and put the cars on the streets, with the inscription "4 annas per mile" painted on both sides of the car, so that the public can take up the taxis without having to stipulate the rates. In addition to this every taxi should be provided with a printed card showing the six-anna fares and their fractions with their corresponding four anna fares up to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, so that the public may be saved the trouble of having to convert the meter fare into the four-anna fare.

If there be any taxi-owners or drivers who choose to remain outside of the Union, and insist on running their taxis at the six-anna tariff, they will be at liberty to do so. The public will not be the least inconvenienced, as their taxis will be without the inscription "4 annas per mile," and will never be taken by the public unless the four-anna cars are not available. As the large majority of cars will be running on four anna tariff, these people will find it impossible to carry on and will be compelled to fall in a line with others.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. P.

The Bangalore Mail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Formerly the Bangalore Mail used to leave Poona at 9 p.m. and reach Bangalore at 6 a.m. the next day after thus covering the whole journey within 33 hours. The long time taken by this train to complete the journey did really cause great hardship to the passengers and a change with a view to complete the journey within shorter period was long overdue.

From the 1st April last the Railway authorities have made a novel change so far as the running of the Poona Bangalore Mail is concerned. Apparently they have cancelled this train and in its place have replaced two trains viz. (1) the Poona Hubli Mail and (2) the Hubli Bangalore Mail.

Under the present arrangements, the Hubli Mail leaves Poona at 9 p.m.—the same time when the Poona Bangalore Mail used to leave Poona. It reaches Hubli at 11-35 a.m. next day. After 5 hours 35 minutes the Hubli Bangalore Mail leaves Hubli at 5-10 p.m. reaching Bangalore City at 6-50 in the morning.

The novel device of splitting the old Poona Bangalore Mail into two has no doubt shortened the running time between Poona Hubli and Hubli Bangalore but the lot of through passengers from Poona to Bangalore and from Bangalore to Poona has become worse instead of improving has gone from bad to worse. It now takes the same time to travel from Poona to Bangalore but the passengers travelling beyond Hubli have to undergo unnecessary hardships being required to remain for five and half hours at the Hubli station.

The hardship thus caused to the passengers can better be imagined than described. The M. S. M. Railway authorities in effecting this queer change in their zeal to shorten the running time, have thrown the through passengers from the "Frying pan to the fire itself."

In the circumstances I would earnestly request to consider the following suggestion on the Railway authorities and Advisory board concerned:—

1. The old Poona Bangalore Mail should be resubstituted and run direct from Poona to Bangalore.

2. Efforts should be made to complete the journey from Poona to Bangalore within 24 hours:—This is possible by increasing the speed and curtailing the stoppages within a view to save 2 hours time as under the present double shift arrangements the journey is completed within 27 hours.

3. The suggestion of starting the Mail from Poona at 8 p.m. and reaching Bangalore at 9 p.m. next day may also be considered.

4. Lastly I may point out that if the journey from Poona to Bangalore is completed within 24 or 25 hours the passengers traffic which is at present diverted via Guntkal van be won over by the M. S. M. Railway.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. WALVEKAR.

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

Fuller Report Of Police Raid In Moving Train

LAHORE, April 18.

The Punjab Police raided today a running train between Lahore and Amritsar in search of communist literature. Comrade Mubarik Sagar, Editor of the "Union" and an Assistant Secretary, North-Western Railway Union, returned to-day from Lucknow by Howrah Express after attending the Congress session.

As the train arrived at Amritsar, S. Bishen Singh, Inspector, C.I.D. with a posse of police surrounded the compartment of Comrade Mubarik Sagar and commenced the search but the guard whistled and the train started, the guard having refused to detain the train. The search was continued in the running train between Amritsar and Lahore. The bedding, suit case and other luggage of Comrade Mubarik Sagar were thoroughly searched but nothing incriminaitng was found.

It is reported that the search was conducted on telephone instructions from the authorities at Lucknow, where communist literature was said to have been freely distributed at the open Congress session.—United Press

BEGUM MOHAMED ALI FOR LEGISLATURE

Muslim Unity Board's Selection

MORADABAD, April 18.

It is understood that Begum Mohamed Ali will contest the ensuing provincial elections as a candidate of the Muslim Unity Board from the Moradabad (Women's) Constituency.—United Press.

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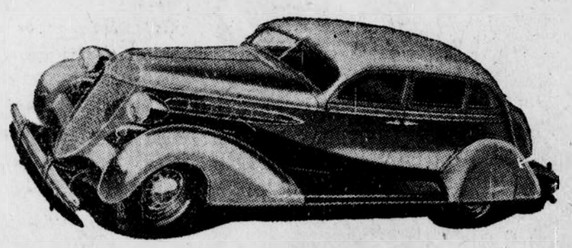

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SMALL-POX STILL RAGING

854 Attacks And 169 Deaths Reported In Presidency During Week

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 11:

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 36 attacks and 13 deaths against 40 attacks and 14 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 34 attacks and 12 deaths against 36-12 in the previous week, and Bijapur 2-1 against nil.

In the presidency 21 attacks and 12 deaths from plague were recorded as against 9 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. Kanara district reported 9 attacks and 3 deaths against 3-0; Sholapur 4-4 against 5-6; Satara 4-2 against nil; Belgaum 3-2 against 1-0 and Bijapur 1-1 against nil.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 477 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 17,793.

Small-pox

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba district 118 attacks and 6 deaths; Belgaum 103-3; Surat 87-34; Ahmednagar 67-3; Bijapur 49-7; Kanara 43-11; Dharwar 43-5; Ratnagiri 42-1; East Khandesh 31-3; Poona 26-1; Sholapur 22-6; Satara 20-6; Nasik 17-2; Bombay Suburban 15-2; Ahmedabad 13-6; Panch Mahals 13-0; Broach 6-1; Thana 5-1; Kaira 1-1; West Khandesh 1-0; Karachi 16-1; Dadu 6-0; Thar and Parkar 5-1; Larkana 1-0; and Bombay City 104-65; Total 854-169 against 857-158 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Fifty-seven attacks and 19 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 24 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 10 attacks and 4 deaths; Ahmedabad district 1-0; Bombay City 8-4; Poona town 1-1; Poona District 33-10; Ahmednagar town 1-0; Nawabshah 1-0; Hyderabad 1-0 and Sukkur 1-0.

Malaria

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Belgaum and Kanara districts visited 17 villages and treated 271 persons. Of these, 212 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 344; of these 102 were found with enlarged spleen.

The attacks and 2 deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay City during the week.

Misrepresentation Of India Through Cinema Films

(Continued From Page 16)

not address their own representatives on the League of Nations to bring up the matter there on behalf of the Government of India directly?

Sir. Henry Craik: I do not think we have got any permanent representative there.

Mr. Ranga: Is not His Highness the Aga Khan the chief representative of India at the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: Not permanently.

Mr. Iyengar: Is there any representative at all this year on the League of Nations?

Mr. G. H. Spence: The list of representatives on the Assembly of the League of Nations is prepared only before the Assembly takes place, and you cannot write to a man who does not exist until the Assembly meets.

Mr. Ranga: In view of the fact that there is a permanent Secretariat in the League of Nations, is it not possible for the Government of India to directly address the permanent Secretariat there over this particular question?

Mr. Spence: The channel of communication is through the Secretary of State.

PLACE IT ON AGENDA.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government of India address the Secretary of State to move the proper authorities to include this subject in the agenda of the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: We have asked the Secretary of State to consider whether he could not address the League of Nations in the matter and whether it is likely to be of sufficient importance for the League to take up.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government of India ask the Secretary of State to include this in the Agenda of the Assembly?

Sir Henry Craik: They may be able to take action before the Assembly meets.

Dr. Ziauddin: Are the Government of India in a position to correspond directly with the Secretary of the League of Nations or must the correspondence pass through the Secretary of State?

Sir Henry Craik: All correspondence passes through the Secretary of State.

Mr. Satyamurti: Under what rule or law? Has the League of Nations laid down any rule prohibiting the Government of India, an original member of the League of Nations, from corresponding with the Secretary to the League?

Mr. G. H. Spence: No.

Mr. Satyamurti: Then why do they not correspond directly?

Mr. President (Sir Abdur Rahim): That is a matter of argument.—A.P.

BAN ON DOCK WORKERS' LEADER

Entry Into Barisal Prohibited

BARISAL, April 19.

Mr. K. C. Mitra, President of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union who arrived here last evening by the Dacca Mail was served with an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code on board the steamer prohibiting him from landing ashore just on the arrival of the steamer at the Barisal station. Mr. Mitra boarded the corresponding Khulna Express direct from the Dacca Mail by a boat without getting ashore and left Barisal immediately.

It will be recalled that about 500 workers of the local steamer companies recently went on strike in sympathy with the strikers of Dighaghat and Calcutta. The strike, has, however, been called off, the authorities of the companies having assured the workers that their grievances would be redressed.—United Press.

ORDERED TO QUIT BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Kavindra Gupta and Maksood Khan have been declared smugglers of arms and ammunition under the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act to-day and ordered to leave Bengal for periods of 20 and 15 years respectively.—United Press.

Bharatiya Parishad Programme

NAGPUR, April 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Gandhiji will fix the programme of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the Bharatiya Parisad at Wardha on the 19th and will return here on the 21st. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal will come on the 24th to attend the Sammelan.

He is likely to preside over the Nagpur Taluka Peasants' Conference to be held in the last week of April in village Hingna near Nagpur.—A. P

MAIN OPPOSITION TO CONGRESS

"Nationalist Party" Plans To Contest Forthcoming Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

The failure of unity talks with Congress leaders and the decision of the Lucknow Congress to fight the next election on its own ticket has made the Congress Nationalist Party organise themselves on a permanent basis and begin their campaign in right earnest and put up a strong fight against the Congress in the forthcoming elections to the provincial legislatures. This is the purpose of the Provincial Hind Conference held recently at Patna under the presidentship of Kumar Gangananad Sinha and another is to be held to-morrow at Agra under the presidentship of Raja Sir Rampalsingh.

It is understood, prominent Nationalists like Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Rev. Ottama, Pandit Krishkanta Malaviya and Mr. Ganpatrai are leaving to-day for Agra to attend the Conference.

It is further understood that Sir J. P. Srivastava, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and Raja Tirwa are also expected to attend the Conference.

The party whatever its local name and origin, will under affiliation be called the Nationalist Party for all India purposes.

BIRLA HOUSE DECISIONS.

The Nationalists at their meeting held at Birla House on April 16 arrived at two main conclusions the first regarding contesting forthcoming elections and second that they should for the purpose form a coalition with other parties e.g., Liberals landholders and others who have been effected by the Communal Award or who feel its adverse effects on the national life and outlook. This party believes that all avenues of honourable compromise having been closed by the Congress, they must form a party on permanent basis and fight with the Congress is believed by them to be necessity since it is feared if Congress gets into power and decides on accepting offices it will always try to please minorities to keep its position secure. The Nationalists therefore propose to form the main opposition to the Congress in the general constituencies. With a view to embrace in the various parties existing in the various provinces; it is understood the Nationalists will adopt different names in different provinces. It will be known as the Congress Nationalists party in Bengal, Democratic Swaraj Party in Maharastra, C. P., Berar and Bombay and the Nationalists Party elsewhere. The party will have the sympathy of the Hindu Mahasabha under whatever name it might work.

PROTECTION FOR HANDLOOM

Delhi Talks Prove Inconclusive

(Frm Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Conversations between Labour and employers' representatives in the Assembly over protection to the handloom weaving industry are reported to have proved inconclusive.

Those who participated in the talk this morning were Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji, Mr. Mahthradas Visanji, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. A. Ayangar, Prof. Ranga Mr P. H. L Moitra. They discussed the relations between the handloom weaving and cotton mill industry on the following five points:

Supplying yarn to handlooms at the cost-price:

Increase in the subvention to handloom industry:

Allotment of certain kind of production to the handloom only:

Suitable revision of the indo-Japanese trade agreement:

Additional import duty on cotton cloth with a countervelling duty on Indian millcloth.

No agreement could be reached on the most important points and conversations have been dropped.

DR. HARDIKAR FOR ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 18.

Doctor Hardikar with party of instructors who were at Lucknow for full three months left Lucknow this morning after completing their work that was entrusted to them by the Reception Committee.

Dr. Hardiker leaves for Allahabad to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the future programme and is reaching Hubli, on the 24th morning. Mr. Kargudri Doctor Hardiker's assistant is giving musical performance in Cawnpore under the auspices of the Sangit Samaj.

CALL TO MUSLIMS

Participation In National Movement Urged

LYALLPUR, April 18.

A powerful plea for Moslem participation in the National movement was made by Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, addressing a huge public meeting of the Moslems of Lyallpur held last night under the presidency of Hakim Nur Din.

Moslems are more responsible for securing India her freedom, said Syed Atta Ullah Shah, because it was from Moslem hands that India passed into the hands of the British Government. Syed Atta Ullah Shah in the course of his stirring speech said to his audience: "You must use only Khaddar. Everyone of you must insist on Khaddar. Muslims should use it all the more because the majority of weavers belong to Muslim community."—United Press.

Western India

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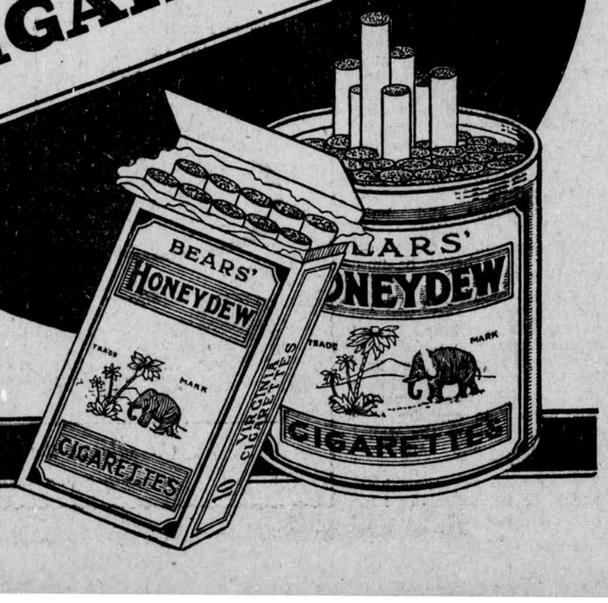

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Science's New Lighting Tools for Tomorrow's Job

How the Magical "Electric Eye" Automatically Turns on Lamps When Daylight Begins to Fade.

WORKERS so intently engrossed in their tasks often fail to notice the approach of darkness and strain their eyes in the fading daylight. Science now obviates this danger of eye-strain, first, by ascertaining accurately with a lightmeter the correct intensity of the light needed for the particular kind of work and second, by giving the "electric eye," or photo-electric cell the duty of automatically turning on the lamps as daylight fades, thus maintaining the proper degree of illumination as darkness approaches the worker unawares.

"The process of safe and comfortable seeing involves three things," explains Samuel G. Hibben, an authority on illumination. "First, we can do little about the human eye, other than provide working conditions under which it will not be imposed upon and under which it will not still further depreciate. Second, the task, chiefly the objects viewed, is largely beyond our control, although the clever building operator is interested in the avoidance of glass topped desks because of reflections; the avoidance of filing cabinets or typewriters, etc., placed in dark corners; and the encouragement perhaps of such factors as marking stair treads and other potential hazards with definite paint colors or encouraging gray rather than black machines. The third, and most easily controlled factor is artificial light.

"What of the newer tools for tomorrow's jobs? Foremost comes the improved electric lamp with its tempered glass bulb, its protection against failures, its heat conservation by rearrangement of filament coils; its greater uniformity and lessening cost. Second, we see a new illuminant over the horizon, the high intensity mercury vapor lamp. It produces easily twice as much light for the same power consumption and is coming into usage for indirect lighting.

"Then in our list of lighting tools we note the automatic light control by photo-electric cells so that we neither waste light on bright days or lack it at times of sudden darkness. It does not pay to wait until the lamp burns out before changing it. Fixtures should be designed for easy access and the right light source for the right location should be selected. Finally, we should actually know what illumination we are getting, having measured it as we would the temperature with a thermometer.

"Proper building lighting is a real science and it is a fairly simple and likeable science when we get to know it. Perhaps technicalities of economical and efficient lighting merely seem confusing because we have not thought much of the simple fundamentals. We have the necessary tools. The best usage thereof now becomes a pocket-book problem.

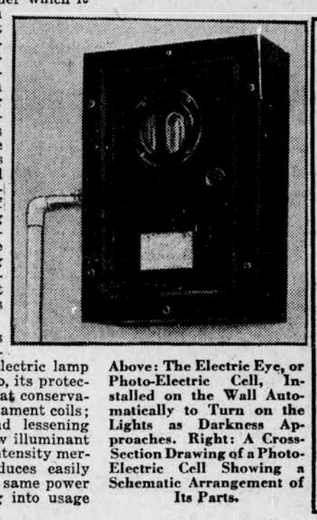
"We cannot take its successful operation for granted even though it does possess virtues of ruggedness. Like any other tool, the lamp must be carefully chosen by experts and maintained by experts. When it is dull it cannot do its work, and it is more than likely to injure the user. One often wonders if the buyer or user of a lamp bulb knows how the filament wire must be drawn through diamond dies to an accuracy of closer than one one-thousandth of an inch, or how all glass and metal parts must be absolutely and perfectly free from impurities and moisture, or what a tremendous influence on output results from apparently inconsequential details of manufacture or of voltage.

"We can sharpen our lighting tool by giving the lamp its proper voltage. A lamp can be designed for almost any burning life from one one-hundredth of a second to 3000 years. After decades of experience and study, the present design which has a life of 750 to 1000 hours has been based on delivering the most life for the least combined costs for bulbs and currents.

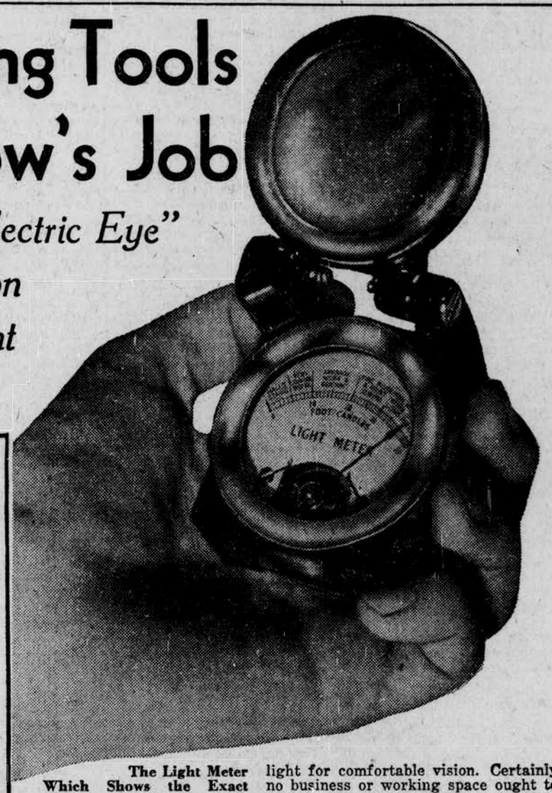
This is not unlike the setting of the carburetor on your automobile. It best meets all-around service conditions.

"As to quantity, the newer concepts call attention to the 10,000 foot-candles of sunshine on the sidewalk or 1000 foot-candles of daylight in the lobby or near the windows, as contrasted with electric light of usually less than five foot-candle son the desk tops. Consequently one of our first 'tools' is really a better concept of what constitutes sufficient light for comfortable vision. Certainly no business or working space ought to have a lesser foot-candle intensity than the 10 units judged to be minimum for average reading or rough work, and 25 or even 50 foot-candles for close work.

"One of the tools that makes this possible is a better understanding of interior paints."



Above: The Electric Eye, or Photo-Electric Cell, Installed on the Wall Automatically to Turn on the Lights as Darkness Approaches. Right: A Cross-Section Drawing of a Photo-Electric Cell Showing a Schematic Arrangement of Its Parts.



The Light Meter Which Shows the Exact Lighting Conditions of a Room.

Where Women Wear a "Hood of Shame" as Penance for a Lack of Charity

THE curious custom the women of Malta still follow in wearing the "faldetta," or "hood of shame," owes its origin to a penance exacted nearly 150 years ago of the Maltese women.

When the troops of Napoleon were stationed on the island of Malta near the close of the 18th century, the women showed their resentment of the presence of the French soldiers by their acts of uncharitableness. As a penance the women were ordered to wear the faldetta for a century. By the time this long period of penance passed this picturesque custom had become so firmly established that it is continued to this day with no signs of decreasing popularity.

Fashion's decree as to what constitutes the latest mode in feminine head-gear, apparently falls on deaf ears insofar as the women of Malta are concerned, for they still prefer their "faldettas" to the most chic of hats.

The faldetta is to be had in fabrics from cotton to silk and at prices to suit all purses.

A Maltese Woman Wearing the "Faldetta," or Hood of Shame.

How "Cold Feet" Can Be Caused by Nerves.

COLD feet offer a problem of perennial interest, for each winter, the attention of innumerable sufferers is drawn acutely to this form of discomfort. It is generally stated that cold feet are an indication of poor circulation. This is true enough; but poor circulation can depend on many causes, and the point of interest lies in determining the particular cause in the specific case in order to find a method of relieving it.

"There is an ailment in which coldness of the feet is induced by nerve action, so that the coldness recurs and even persists to a degree sufficient to cause real misery," says Julian W. Brandeis in Hygeia. "In neurasthenia and hysteria the action of the nerves, in general, has become topsy-turvy without any definite organic change occurring in them. Among other consequences of this disturbance is a perverted activity of the vasomotor nerves, producing a distressing state of cold extremities. To add to the difficulty, neurasthenic and hysteric persons occasionally suffer from the mere sensation of coldness independent of any real reduction in temperature."

Popular expressions are often a reflection of scientific truisms. A good illustration is found in the "cold feet" of the scared gambler, for marked variations in the flow of blood to the feet are induced undoubtedly by such emotions as fright and anger. Indeed, the ghost's remark to Hamlet, "I could a tale unfold whose lightest word would . . . freeze thy young blood," must be interpreted as referring metaphorically to this phenomenon.

Cold feet of this type Mr. Brandeis explains, result from a sudden narrowing of the arteries through stimulation of the nerves controlling them. There is a group of nerves, styled vasomotor, whose function it is to alter the caliber of the arteries according to the blood requirement of any organ at a particular moment. For example, during mealtime an impulse radiates from the nerve center which dilates the vessels that supply the digestive organs, while other impulses diminish the supply to other parts of the body. Thus, a partial short circuit is temporarily formed in favor of the stomach. Through the same mechanism in times of emotional stress the feet suffer a deprivation of blood.

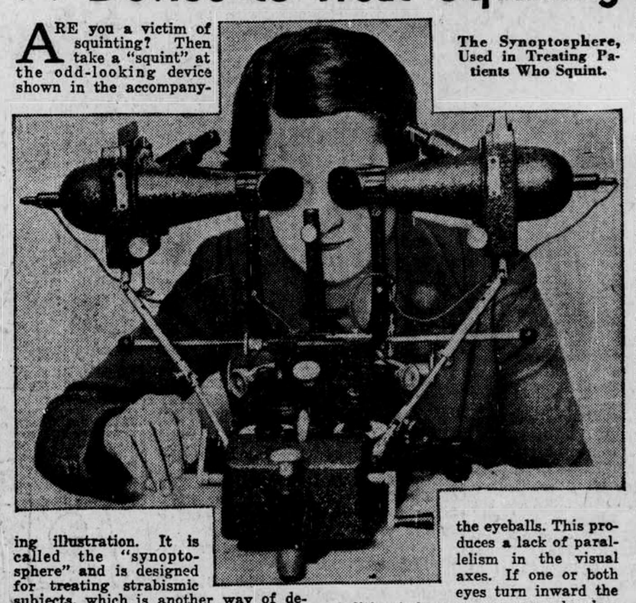
The circulation of blood through the body is accomplished by means of the projectile force of the heart acting as a pump, with the assistance of the arterial system of blood vessels acting as a resilient tubing to transmit the blood.

The feet, situated farthest from the heart, are placed in the poorest tactical position of all the members of the body in respect to the availability of blood supply.

A Device to Treat Squinting

ARE you a victim of squinting? Then take a "squint" at the odd-looking device shown in the accompanying illustration. It is called the "synoptosphere" and is designed for treating strabismic subjects, which is another way of describing a victim of squinting.

Strabismus, or squinting, is due to an unnatural position of one or both of the eyeballs. This produces a lack of parallelism in the visual axes. If one or both eyes turn inward the condition is known as cross-eyed; when the eyes turn outward the patient is said to be wall-eyed.



The Synoptosphere, Used in Treating Patients Who Squint.

Potato Alcohol

THE potato is now forecast as a new source of fuel for motor cars when the present natural resources have been exhausted because of unceasing use.

Mr. Guy N. Porter, a potato planter of Andover, Canada, advises that states without sufficient oil resources legislate that one-tenth of their motor fuel be made of alcohol produced from potatoes. In Germany, 98 per cent of the motor oil being used at present contains this 10 per cent of alcohol fixed by law. If such a measure were passed the potato consumption, according to Produce News, would be raised to 1,000,883 bushels annually, a crop five times as large as that put out in 1935. These potatoes would be required for alcohol production alone. Other equally remunerative industrial uses also may be found for the humble "spud."

The "Pick-a-Back" Airplane

THAT old saying about big fleas having smaller fleas on their backs and so on now finds a counterpart in the pick-a-back airplane, the newest development in aircraft which is the result of an ambitious scheme for trans-Atlantic flying.

This model of an amphibian airplane, which is expected to be in regular service sometime next year, consists of two airplanes. One of these machines is a small, high-speed monoplane with a heavy fuel and mail load. The other craft is a huge flying boat which carries practically no load.

The smaller craft, unable to ride the waves because of its heavy load, is lifted by the mother machine to an altitude of 10,000 feet and then launched into space.

The pick-a-back airplane, as Captain W. E. Johns, the editor of Popular Flying, points out, is designed to obviate the building of larger airplanes.

"Building bigger aircraft does not help," says Captain Johns, "for the simple reason that the weight of the power plant goes up in direct ratio with the size of the machine. Every yard of spruce and fabric you stick on the wings for extra lift means another engine to get it into the air. And the more horses you put in the engine the more nourishment they need, so whichever way you tackle the problem it comes to the same thing in the end. And high-performance aero engines do not just sip gasoline.

"On these long-distance flights fuel is measured not in gallons, but in tons. And that's not counting lubricating oil, in which these same engines have to wash themselves continually in order to keep the bubble in the temperature dial below the red mark.

"The fuel question does not end there. If an aeroplane can travel at 100 miles an hour in still air, it can cover only 70 miles an hour against a 30-mile head wind."

The "Pick-a-Back" Airplane, Used as an Auxiliary Machine to Help Lift Heavily Loaded Aircraft.

How Highways Are Built with Cotton

COTTON is playing an important part in a nationwide farm-to-market road-building improvement program.

A "cotton road" is a bituminous-surfaced road reinforced with a cotton fabric membrane on a clay, gravel, or other earth-type base. Applied over the ordinary tarred road base and covered with the top-surfacing of asphalt emulsion or hot tar and crushed stone, a sturdy cotton fabric membrane supplies an almost indestructible bond between road base and top-surfacing, eliminating the destructive effects of the bug-a-boo of rural roads, the shifting base.

In blistering southern summers and frigid northern winters, the cotton membrane has proved its superiority and particular suitability for building a durable yet economical bituminous-surface on roads feeding to arterial highways and in communities where local conditions make the use of high-cost hard-surfaced roads either impracticable or impossible.

Because ravelling and erosion are prevented, the use of such a cotton fabric membrane, actual service tests have shown, insures permanence, greater riding comfort and minimum maintenance costs.

How Cars Get Out of Control

THERE is a type of automobile accident in which the explanation commonly offered is that "the car went out of control." In many cases, however, according to Yandell Henderson, in an analysis of the reflexes of drivers of automobiles, subsequent examination demonstrates that the steering gear, motor and brakes were in good order. It is hence really the motorist who "goes out of control" and the explanation for his action lies in an instinctive reflex, which submerges the conditioned reflex built up by driving a car.

The reflex concerned is the "self-righting reflex," explains the Journal of the American Medical Association. This is excited by any sudden disturbance of equilibrium. It is a complex reaction in which the head, body, arms and legs are all involved. When it occurs in the driver of a car, the impulse that dominates him is to steady himself in his seat. He grasps the wheel with his whole strength. His arms stiffen, and he is as likely to steer off the road as along it.

Simultaneously, and as part of the same nervous and muscular complex, he performs another act so instinctive that in most cases he is entirely unconscious of it. His legs are forcibly extended and his feet are pressed down hard. It is the muscular act that Sherrington, who discovered it in the dog, named the "extensor thrust." It is thus obvious that in drivers it will result in sudden hard pressure on the accelerator pedal.

Since it is impossible to change this reflex, which may occur following an initial jolt or even a mental start, some other means of preventing this type of accident must be discovered.

On reviewing a considerable number of accidents, Professor Henderson feels that at least 10 per cent are due to the initiation of this reflex. It is characteristic that the thrust occurs in both legs and hence a clue to the necessary safety measures is readily available.

There are some obvious disadvantages in introducing a method by which heavy pressure on the accelerator pedal will close the throttle and slow the car rather than speed it up.

The Electro-Camera

ELECTRO-PHOTOGRAPHY is a new technique whereby portraits of electrical discharges are produced through insulating materials. The importance of the new development is due, as the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, points out, to the need for better insulators in modern methods of power transmission and use. Moist oil-immersed photographic film or paper is placed in a light-proof housing with the insulating material being examined, then a high-potential alternating current is passed through and a photographic record is made of the location and intensity of the breakdown of the insulator. The new method indicates the voltage at which cable destruction will begin.

A Tricycle-Riding Canary

DID you ever see a bird riding a tricycle?

If you have not, then the chances are that you have never met "Buddy," who is claimed to be the only tricycle-riding canary in the world.

Buddy is not only a singer of some note, but an unusual performer of feats of riding on a tiny mechanized tricycle which his owner, Emanuel Myers, trained him to do.

The miniature vehicle, which is propelled by a spring, is wound up. Buddy proudly perches himself on the handle-bars and away he goes with the bell tinkling a warning to get out of his way.

A Trained Canary Riding a Miniature Mechanized Tricycle.

Details Of Recent Military Coup In Tokyo

OFFICIAL STATEMENT PRAISES HEROISM OF TELEPHONE GIRLS

Emperor's Tribute To Statesmen

Japanese papers received by this week's mail contain interesting details of the abortive military 'coup' in Tokyo in the last week of February which resulted in the death of some eminent Japanese statesmen.

Below we reproduce the official version of the main incident which, evidently, was the only one allowed to be published as well as some sidelights on the developments that followed. ...

The Metropolitan Police Board announced the circumstances of the military uprising in the form of a statement by its spokesman at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday February 26 as follows:

"The official residence of the Premier, and the residences of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Grand Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor, the Finance Minister and the Director-General of Military Education were attacked by armed soldiers under military officers a little past 5 o'clock on the morning of February 26, and the Metropolitan Police Board was also attacked by the armed military.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

"As a result, the area with the War Office, General Staff Office, Guard Headquarters, Military Air Headquarters, official residence of the War Minister and the official residence of the Premier as its center was cut off from communication and traffic. At this emergency report, the staff of the Police Board held an urgent meeting to discuss the situation. At the meeting it was agreed that the affair did not merely involve a section of officers but companies of troops under command of officers, were concerned in it. The Police Board accordingly communicated at once with the Tokyo Gendarmerie Headquarters and Tokyo Guard Headquarters to request them to take immediate steps to suppress the military in revolt.

"The situation being what it was, the police authorities reached a ready conclusion that, should the police take positive action against the revolting troops the situation would be unnecessarily aggravated through the possibility of bringing about a serious collision of wide scope between the police and troops. The police, therefore, refrained from taking any positive action regarding the situation, but at the same time the police took prudent steps to maintain peace and order in the metropolis within the bounds of not courting collision with the rebellious troops.

POLICE ACTIVE.

"On the other hand, the Metropolitan Police Board issued orders to all the police stations in the metropolis for emergency mobilization of police forces at 5-30 a.m.

"Thus the Metropolitan Police Board set itself the task of maintaining peace and order in the metropolis in close co-operation with the Home Office, Tokyo Guard Headquarters and the Gendarmerie Headquarters.

MARTIAL LAW.

"A state of wartime guard was proclaimed at 3 p.m., and martial law was proclaimed at 7-55 a.m. the following day. Simultaneously with the proclamation of martial law, the entire police force was put under the command of the martial law commander. The situation of the metropolis has since gradually been restored to normal. On emergency duty the police have been earnestly engaged in controlling the dissemination of ominous rumours and wild talk, in protecting the electric plants and city water reservoirs and other important places, in collecting information, in controlling documents and explosive and ammunition, and in preventing fires.

"Except for the small limited area of occupation by the rebellious troops, the other areas of the metropolis were maintained in practically a normal state. The police telephone and telegraph services of the Metropolitan Police Board were maintained notwithstanding the Police Board had practically been surrounded by the revolting military.

TELEPHONE GIRLS PRAISED

The courageous acts of the telephone operators of the Metropolitan Police Board on duty on that fateful morning of the military uprising in sticking to their posts of duty in the face of possible imminent danger from the military who had occupied the building of the police board have now been brought to public notice to the great admiration of all.

A telephone girl named Sugita at the Switch board caught the first alarm of the military uprising and reported it at once to the chief operator. Suye-ko Ishida. These girls, with 10 other girls lost not a moment in taking up their posts at the switch-board, and, after making necessary communications of the matter to the various quarters concerned, discharged their respective duties quite efficiently.

Rebellious soldiers forced their way into the room of telephone operators, and covered with revolvers all the telephone girls. The girls, nothing scared, continued to perform their duties, though they had been strictly told by the rebellious soldiers present not to use other words than "Yes." From that time on, the girls remained stead fast for 32 hours on end in this oppressive situation. During this time they not only did not take a rest but failed to take any food. They became extremely exhausted while thus discharging their duties courageously and at 5-30 a.m. on the following morning of the day of the outbreak of the military revolt, they were able to be relieved of their duties by 18 other telephone girls who managed to make their way into the Metropolitan Police Board after breaking through the strict military guard.

All these courageous girls will shortly be given certificates of merit by the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board in appreciation of their meritorious services to society in face of actual danger to their lives. Arrangements have been so made by the police authorities.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

An outline of the recent incident was announced by the Headquarters of Martial Law on Wednesday afternoon in a verbal statement.

The official version which throws further light on the situation is as follows:

"Early on the morning of February 26, officers and men of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division and the 1st and 3rd Infantary Regiments and the 6th Heavy Artillery Regiment of the 1st Division, numbering about 1,400, left their barracks without authorization, in violation of military discipline, and in the insurrection that followed, attacked the official residence of Premier Keisuke Okada; the private residence of Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal the private residence of General Jotaro Watanabe, Director-General of Military Education, the quarters (the Itoya inn, Yugawara) of Count Shinken Makino, the official residence of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, and the private residence of Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi.

"They killed Viscount Saito and General Watanabe and seriously wounded Grand Chamberlain Suzuki and Finance Minister Takahashi (the latter died the same day). They then took up positions in the neighbourhood of Nagata-cho, Kojimachi and cut off all traffic, within and without.

"Their aim, according to their declaration, was to exterminate at this moment of great crisis at home and abroad the arch-traitors who were destroying the national polity, such as the Genro, Senior Statesmen, financial magnates, military cliques, bureaucrats and members of political parties.

"Upon the outbreak of the incident the Tokyo garrison commander directed the units in the city to maintain order. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, wartime garrisoning under the jurisdiction of the 1st Division was ordered. Units from Kofu, Sakura, Mito, Takasaki and Utsunomiya were meanwhile called to Tokyo, and on their arrival the same night they placed themselves under the direction of the garrison commander.

"The next day, February 27, it was decided to apply part of the martial law ordinance to the City of Tokyo. Martial law headquarters were set up. Lieutenant-General Kohei Kashii, commander of the Tokyo Garrison, was appointed commandant of the martial law area and ordered to have his forces restore peace and order in the capital.

"It was feared that the taking of forcible measures to suppress the insurgents would result in bloodshed. Had an unfortunate situation arisen in which an exchange of shots would have been unavoidable, unfathomable damage would have been caused and evil effects produced on the public mind, for the locality involved was in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, taking in the residences of Imperial Princes, various Government offices, foreign embassies and legations and many private residences. To avoid this, the insurgents were surrounded and placed under heavy guard.

"For three days, their superior officers and colleagues endeavoured to the best of their ability to persuade the insurgents to return to their barracks quickly, but they refused to listen. At last, on February 28, in view of their disobedience to the Imperial commands, the martial law headquarters were compelled to decide on forcible means to liquidate the situation. That night, reinforcements were summoned from Utsunomiya, Matsumoto, Mito, Sendai and Wakamatsu. Upon arrival in Tokyo, they were placed under the direction of the martial law commandant.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

"On the morning of February 29 residents in the neighbourhood of Nagatascho, Kojimachi Ward, were ordered to take refuge. All traffic in the city was suspended, and all other preparations were made for forcible settlement of the issue. At the same time airplanes and tanks were sent out to distribute handbills among the insurgents in order to give them a last chance to surrender. As a result, non-commissioned officers and men gradually laid down their arms in groups, and by afternoon almost all of them had given themselves up. They were disarmed and sent back to their barracks for confinement. Of the leaders of the insurrection Shiro Nonaka disposed of himself and the majority of the others were confined in military prisons. Thus without any exchange of fire, the insurgents were quelled."

DEAD STATESMEN HONOURED.

The Emperor was pleased, in recognition of their distinguished services rendered for the State for many years, to dispatch His Majesty's messengers to the homes of the late Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, former Finance Minister, and the late Viscount Makoto Saito, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and honoured them with condolatory messages and presents. Their Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager were also pleased to honour the late two statesmen with their messengers and condolatory presents.

The Emperor sent Viscount Sadasuke Makino, His Majesty's Aide-de-camp, to the Takahashi residence at 11 a.m. Saturday to convey His Majesty's condolences and to burn incense before Mr. Takahashi's altar. The Empress sent Mr. Torahiko Nagazumi, secretary of Her Majesty's Household, to his residence at 11-10 a.m. while the Empress Dowager sent Mr. Kiyoshi Nishimura, secretary of Her Majesty's Household, at 11-20 a.m.

ORDER OF MERIT FOR DEAD POLICEMEN

Under date of February 26, the Eighth Order of Merit has been conferred on each of the five policemen who sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duties as guards of the official residence of the Premier at the time of the outbreak of the military uprising, it is announced.

This reward is in recognition of their exemplary service to the State by their self-sacrificial discharge of their duties.

As an example to the policemen throughout the country, the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Home Office, which has been considering means of rewarding their merit, has decided to grant them a special posthumous reward of Yen. 1,000 each, a sum about twice that in similar cases in ordinary times.

GENERALS DECIDE TO RETIRE

Overwhelmed by an acute sense of responsibility in connection with the incident all war councillors of the Army frequently held discussions as to what action they should take over this matter. The generals and war councillors came to the conclusion, that they should retire from public service because of their responsibility, and also for the purpose of morally invigorating the Imperial Army.

As a result of their meeting they agreed to submit petitions for their retirement into the reserve service. General Senjuro Hayashi, senior war councillor, called on General Kawashima, War Minister, at his office to communicate to him his desire to retire, Generals Jinzaburo Mazaki, Nobuyuki Abe, Sadao Araki, Guichi Nishi, Kenkichi Uyeda, and Juichi Terauchi followed the example set by General Hayashi.

Madanapalle.—News is to hand that a middle-aged man named Kunda Puli was found lying in a pool of blood in Veparala, a village near Jammalawadugu. Kunda Puli is said to have been a notorious man and hence was nicknamed as "Puli," meaning tiger,

WANTED DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS AND LAND MORTGAGE BANKS ...

C. P. Agriculturists' Conference Demands

The following resolutions embodying their minimum demands were passed at the Provincial Agriculturists' Conference recently held at Thvani, Nagpur City:—

(a) Free and compulsory Primary Education.

(b) Establishments of sufficient number of Agricultural Schools with free education especially to the children of peasants.

(c) License of arms for protection of self and crops from wild animals.

(d) Sufficient provision of dispensaries for men and cattle and special care of village sanitation.

(e) Revision of Land Revenue policy as laid down in Resolution No. 8 and reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent until the new policy is brought into force.

NEW SETTLEMENT WANTED

Whereas the present settlement policy, though it has worked to the advantage of the Government from the standpoint of the income from revenue, is inherently defective and unjustifiable and has worked to the disadvantage and loss to the agriculturist, in general, the same should be discontinued forthwith: the Government should undertake new Settlement and on the following basis:—

(a) Uneconomic holdings should be left rent free.

(b) Rent or revenue should be imposed on the net income from economic holdings only.

(c) Progressive taxation on economic holdings in proportion to their size and income.

(d) Progressive taxation on such landholders who are only mere rack-renters or middle men.

In the opinion of this Conference if the Government were to revise their settlement policy on the aforesaid basis, real relief would be brought to those who own uneconomic holdings without affecting the income from Land Revenue.

It is, therefore, resolved that the Government should immediately revise the settlement policy in the light of above proposals.

(e) The Government should rehabilitate on the cultivable waste land with grants of initial capital such peasants who for some reason or other have lost their lands and have become mere labourers or are unemployed.

(f) Fixation of minimum prices of crops.

(g) Starting of village or cottage industries and protection for the goods of such industries whether started by or for the agriculturists.

(h) Control on the agricultural products imported from foreign countries by resort to tariffs or other suitable methods.

(i) Complete abolition of the Salt Tax.

(j) Consolidation of small holdings.

(k) Relief in old age by way of old age insurance or some such suitable scheme.

(l) Immediate stoppage of Export of gold.

(m) Compulsory military education for boys between 14 to 18 years.

INHERENTLY DEFECTIVE

Whereas the burden of the current rent and land revenue being based on a settlement policy which is inherently defective and unsound, falls very heavily on the agriculturists in general and whereas owing to the successive failure of crops for the last 5 or 6 years and the unprecedented fall in prices of agricultural products, the income from agriculture is not even sufficient to cover its costs.

This Conference is of opinion that (a) all the rent and land revenue so far suspended should be remitted completely.

(b) The rent and land revenue for the current year should be remitted completely.

(c) The rent and land revenue so far collected for the current year should be remitted and returned.

WANTED DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS & LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Whereas the agriculturists of this province (Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha) are indebted to the extent of Rs. 6 to 7 crores and whereas the remedies so far adopted by the Government are too meagre, dilatory and hence useless.

The Conference is afraid whether the agriculturists class will ever be free from the heavy burden of debts; it is, therefore, proposed that the Government should establish Debt Conciliation Boards and establish Land Mortgage Banks in each taluq and adopt a more liberal policy in respect of the needy agriculturists.

PRESENT RATES TOO HEAVY

(a) The current scale of irrigation water rates of Rs. 16, 15 and 3 per acre of orange, plantains and rice cultivation is too heavy, and the former rate of Rs. 8, 6 and 1 be again brought into force.

(b) The agriculturists should have a freedom of contract to take water from irrigation canals according to his needs and no one should be forced and charged for the excess of water supplied to him against his wishes.

(c) The rate of rent applicable to betel leaf plants should be charged on only such acreage as is under betel leaf cultivation. Plots, lying fallow or brought under other produce should be charged with ordinary rates.

(d) Whereas the betel vines at Ramtek are almost completely destroyed by betel moths or other pests, the Barais have not been able to raise any income from them, this Conference is therefore of opinion that their rents should be completely remitted.

GRAZING RATES TO BE REDUCED

Grazing rates should not be charged according:

(a) to the higher level scale.

(b) Easy or lower scale of grazing rates should be applied to such areas where early burning operations are to be undertaken.

(c) Grazing charges should be collected after the collection of crops.

(d) Easy or lower rates should be charged on grass, thorny plants, fuel, timber and other forest products used for agricultural purposes, collected from Government forests.

(e) Fruits and roots should be allowed free from Government forests to those who live on starvation line.

(f) Reserve grazing coupe should be kept at a reasonable distance away from the forest line and from thoroughfare.

The Malguzars and Zamindars should, wherever possible, throw open their reserve pastures to the tenants for grazing their (a) cattle either free of charge or at the maximum rate of 2 as. per head per year.

(b) The cattle of such villages as have no pastures within their village area should be allowed necessary facilities on the basis laid down in part of this resolution.

REDUCE LAND REVENUE BY 50 PER CENT

The present rent and land revenue should be reduced by 50 per cent.

ABOLISH ARREST WARRANTS SYSTEM

(a) This Conference views with displeasure that though owing to the present economic depression it is difficult to recover rent from tenants, the Government resorts to the policy of issuing warrants of arrest against the Lambardar and Malguzars and demands that the pertinent Section, in the land revenue act be repealed.

(b) the land revenue of a patti or mahal in a village should be recovered from the pattidar or Lambardar of the said patti or Mahal instead of holding the Lambardar Malguzar primarily responsible for the payment of such revenue.

RIGHTS FOR KASTKAR?

(a) The rayat Kastkar should be compensated for improvements of permanent nature before he is ejected from his holdings.

(b) The rayat Kastkar should have a right to reserve three acres of his land per plough for grazing purposes.

(c) The rights of Malik Makbuza should be conferred on such rayat Kastkars who have ploughed the lands continuously for 5 years.

That this conference deeply grieves at the sad and untimely demise of the late Shrimati Kamala Nehru, the brave and patriotic wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President elect and a true friend of the Indian Peasants and offers him their heartfelt condolences.

CONDEMNATION

This Conference condemns the policy of the Government, in respect of the return of the great Indian leader, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose back to his mother-land.

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Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castpohene to-day and banish the curse of constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and ybu derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

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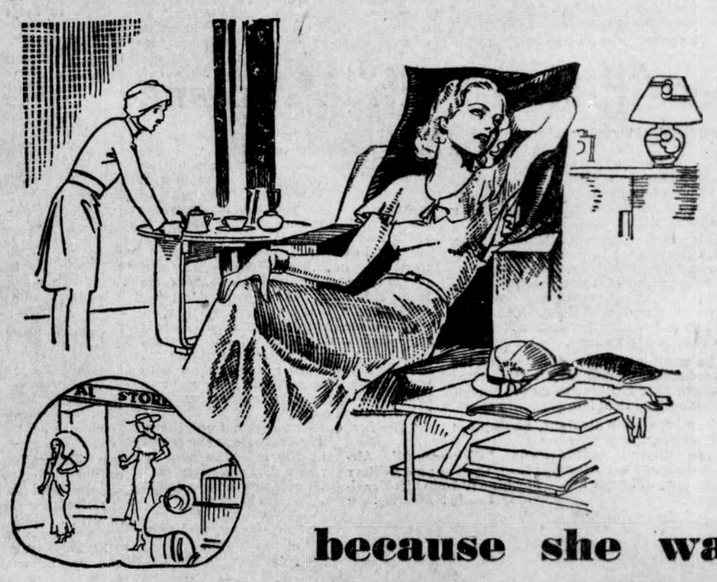

because she wasn't on the TELEPHONE

A dinner party tonight, but she has tired herself out already and will not be able to enjoy herself or be entertaining to her guests. The morning round of the shops in the dust and heat is enough to exhaust anyone, yet there are some things which she cannot leave to her servants to buy, because they must be discussed with the shopkeepers.

How easy it would have been to sit down with the telephone at her elbow and get into direct communication with the suppliers, ask any questions which arose and arrange for her shopping to be sent straight home. How pleasant to be rested and feeling really bright at the prospect of entertaining a few friends to dinner.

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PLENTY OF FOOD IN RUSSIA NOW

People Begin To Enjoy Bourgeois Luxuries

Although the standard of living in Russia is still markedly lower than among employed workers in advanced Western countries its level this Winter is decidedly above last Winter's. The prices of many commodities, especially of foodstuffs, are going steadily down, while wages are gradually being raised. In other words, Soviet wages, both money and real, are going up—though it must be said that they are still shockingly low as judged by American standards, writes Mr. Harold Denny in the "New York Times".

There is virtual certainty that the improvement in conditions will continue and probably at a steadily accelerating pace. Managers of collectivised manufacturing and distribution are more and more learning their jobs and ironing out faults.

ALL TRENDS HOPEFUL

However, there is still much stumbling and inefficiency and the people still receive far too little for the work they do, but the important thing is that all trends, as far as the material well-being of the people is concerned, seem to be hopeful.

Almost daily there are evidences that the country's leaders are devoting much thought, even while occupied with the Soviet's external dangers and internal construction to making life in Joseph Stalin's phrase, "merrier and better."

The food crisis may be said to have been passed last Winter when after predictions of famine in many quarters the bread cards were abolished on the revelation that the country had an adequate supply of grain. Since then supplies of other foods, including meat—of which there was a serious shortage after the killing of cattle by peasants during the early stages of collectivization—have become ample and the entire ration system once so characteristic of Soviet Russia was wholly done away with in the past year.

With it has almost entirely disappeared the cooperative merchandising system with its favoritism for persons fortunate enough to belong to organizations having well-run co-operatives selling good supplies at low prices. Stores open to all with prices equal for all have superseded them.

FOOD IS PLENTIFUL NOW

There is plenty of food in Russia now. Undoubtedly Moscow is the best supplied spot in the Soviet Union, but one sees an abundance of food all along the route when one travels even far from the main lines.

There is a large gap, however, between the diets of well-paid and lower-paid persons. For the well-paid there is a wide variety of delicacies—as well as the usual staples—even to Black Sea oysters, expensive little things obtainable daily at "Elesieff," Moscow's big luxury food store, and a whole chain of stores to be known as "Lux" is about to open. For the low-paid worker the diet is likely to be a monotony of bread, fish, mush and potatoes—and meat at factory restaurants. But such workers can have enough of such food, and the people are well nourished and look it.

Indeed, the improvement in the people's appearance is one of the most striking features of recent Soviet development. The writer came to Russia for the first time almost exactly two years ago. The people, as he saw them slogging, shoulders bent, through the slushy streets of a raw and foggy early March, were depressing in their patient misery. They were warmly enough dressed, but in ancient patched overcoats and ragged caps.

They are not yet tailors' models, but most are decently dressed, and this is true both of men and women. A Russian well dressed from the bourgeois point of view is still so exceptional that one turns to look, but good grooming is encouraged among both men and women.

The people are not "all dressed up with no place to go," for amusements places are multiplying.

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GPA

MAHATMA'S METHOD IS ONLY WAY TO PEACE

(Continued From Page 16)

less we have converted a sufficient number of people.

INSUPERABLE BARRIER.

Granting all that, an insuperable barrier remains. It is perfectly true that the world would be a much better place to live in for all of us, if we could change it to fit in with the latest developments of science and provide full scope for growth to all countries and individuals. But it is equally true that certain groups and classes, which dominate to-day will lose their privileged position and, especially, the period of transition will be hard for them. They will not be convinced of the beauty of the new Order and not willing to accept the change. It is possible to convert individuals and even induce them to put up with loss and suffering for a larger cause but such a conversion is not known to take place in groups and classes as a whole. They move in their own rigid ideologies and refuse to open their minds to anything which injures their group interests. Being in the seats of power they use that advantageous position to influence mass opinion in their own favour in a variety of ways, and the psychological approach is thwarted by them and often neutralized.

It is hard enough to get over this difficulty in approaching even others than the groups whose self-interest is affected. But what of these groups themselves? Are we to wait indefinitely till each group and each individual concerned is converted to our ideals and objectives? And are we likely to succeed in this endeavour even after a long lapse of time?

Meanwhile, danger grows and the crisis might overwhelm us while we wait and pray.

To take an instance. Must we in India convert the class or order of Indian Princes to democracy and Socialism before we can set our house in order? Granting (though it is a difficult supposition) that some individuals among them might be so converted, it is inconceivable that the group will agree to give up its feudal, autocratic position. To-day most of them treat their subjects as their private domain where they can do what they will and can draw upon the entire State revenue for their private needs and pleasures. They will inevitably have to give all this up in any new order, and they will never accept the change willingly.

BRITAIN'S ROLE.

Similar conditions apply to imperialist Powers and their subject countries. There is much significance in the fact that the British Government is to-day the stoutest upholder of undiluted autocracy in the Indian States and has allied itself to all the most reactionary and obscurantist elements in India.

The psychological approach, though admirable and worth stressing, does not thus seem to be quite enough. Something more is necessary to induce the recalcitrant groups to accept or submit to the change. That something is pressure or some kind of coercion, and the bringing about of circumstances which make it more worth while for the vested interests to accept change than to suffer greater loss in an attempt to avoid it.

FUTILE PACIFISM.

The application of coercion immediately conflicts with the psychological approach. We are back again where we were. Is there no way out? Cannot coercion be applied in such a way as to minimize the fear and hatred and greed which accompany conflict and neutralize even the results of victory? Is it possible to have that psychological approach and yet have the coercion? That, I take it, is the real problem. Pacifists, as a rule, seem to avoid it and move in an ineffective sphere Inevitably they become upholders of an unjust system and support the very causes that lead to war. An ardent apostle of peace, a champion of Sanctions against Italy, who has received the Nobel Peace Prize, tells us in India that we are narrow-minded and perverted because we do not see the beauty of the British Empire and seek to walk out of it.

I write under a certain disadvantage because I have not seen all the articles which Gerald Heard has written on this subject and do not know what his immediate practical steps are. So far I have failed to discover any such practical or effective steps in the proposals of the Pacifists. I can hardly imagine that the proposal to hold a World Peace Conference, will, under present conditions, lead to anything.

MAHATMA'S SOLUTION.

The only practical solution of the problem came from Mahatma Gandhi. Whether that was a final solution or not remains to be seen, but it did combine the Sermon on the Mount with effective action. In considering his methods one should not be diverted by a discussion of his views on science, modern industry, asceticism, or birth control. The technique and the method of approach stand quite apart from those particular views, though they might sometimes be coloured by them. That approach is the psychological approach, the refusal to subordinate means to an end, the constant endeavour to lessen ill-will and fear, the continuous willingness to make friends of his opponents, and yet at the same time effective and dynamic action. For it must be remembered that in spite of the abundance of "isms" in his movement (non-violence, non-co-operation, etc.) it was not a negative passive affair. It was an active, dynamic, energizing drive which lifted a whole nation out of a morass of demoralization and helplessness, the inevitable result of a long period of subjection, and removed, partially at least, the inferiority complex from which it suffered, and did all this with the least amount of ill-will against the opposite party. Of course, there were lapses and bitterness and hatred, but the surprising thing is that they were so few and that within a short term of years he could have worked this astounding change.

REACTION IN BRITAIN .

The effect on the Indian people was very marked, and that in itself was success enough. Equally interesting, though very different, was the effect on the British people. Individuals apart, this reaction was one of increasing hostility. Partly this was due to the suppression and distortion of Indian news in England. Fleet Street declared a ban on India, except when the antics of a Maharaja were prominently figured. While millions in India were living through a nightmare of horror, most people in England no doubt imagined that all was well with this bright jewel of British Crown. But news did occasionally trickle through and, in any event, informed people always had a fair notion of what was happening. Even so, those informed and intelligent people, generous and liberal in their ideas, freedom-loving, when remote people and other interests were concerned, became more and more hostile to India and her people, and tolerated conditions there, of their own Government's making, which shocked them nearer home. It was a very striking example of one's own interests perverting one's sense of values and suppressing the moral sense.

In India the same reaction took place among British officials. But they were in the thick of events and could not ignore them or pass academic judgments. So they went from one step to another progressively determined, and what had been an abnormality, hesitatingly indulged in, became a normal daily occurrence.

EFFECTS OF MORAL APPROACH

Thus we see that the psychological approach did not have a very marked effect on the opposite party. It was smothered by those in power and places of authority and not allowed to reach wider groups, and even when it did so reach, the real or imaginary interests of the group prevented it from producing its expected result. Indeed, the idea that the group was being placed morally in the wrong produced the strongest irritation and anger, and led to the conviction that there must be something deep and diabolical about this seemingly moral approach.

Perhaps it is too soon to judge. But meanwhile all over the world the clouds gather and Pacifists talk vaguely of good will and refuse to face realities. They will have to do something more if they wish to be effective.

PRAKASAM'S TRIBUTE TO JAWAHAR

Success As President Of Congress

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Mr. T. Prakasam has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru deserves congratulations for the magnificent way in which he conducted the proceedings of the Congress in spite of occasional obstructions, interruptions and manifestations of temper on his part. The success of a Congress President does not always depend upon the success of the view he advocates. At first sight some of us might be inclined to consider that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has failed as Congress President inasmuch as his Socialistic plan and programme were not endorsed by the majority of the Congress. It is true that it is such success that is generally looked up to by the people.

GREATER SUCCESS

He has achieved a greater success than the one based on numerical majorities. That consists in a leader reconciling himself to the majority view and inducing his own minority group to coalesce with the majority and work together to put the decisions of the majority into execution ungrudingly and unhesitatingly. It is only when this spirit is cultivated and put into practice both by the leaders and the rank and file that the people would be entitled to govern themselves.

HIS STRENGTH

That is the real strength of the British people and Pandit Nehru has set an example by nominating to his cabinet majority of those who differ from his views. As stated in one of his statements in the Congress, I have every hope that he and his minority group would put into execution the decisions of the majority. He also demonstrated his strength by tendering handsome apologies to all those whom he might have offended.—United Press.

Communal Clash Averted

KARACHI: April 17.

A serious clash between Hindus and Muslims was averted by the timely arrival of the Police.

It appears that a Makrani cyclist collided with a Hindu cyclist in the Rambaugh quarter, near the "Buy Indian Bazar." The Muslim cyclist is said to have abused the latter and followed it up by fist blows.

Some Hindus of the vicinity intervened and thrashed the Muslim. This attracted both Muslims and Hindus on the scene. The situation was taking a serious turn and a fight between the two parties was imminent when the police arrived and restored order.

Two persons, however, sustained slight injuries.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

Cairo Letter

British Troops To Evacuate Cairo?

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY TALKS

Ibn Saud's Pact With Iraq

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Discussion on the political problems of Egypt is going on between the Egyptian and English delegates. The proceedings are kept secret but Al-Balagh has published a forecast of the decisions that will be taken. About the military problem of Egypt Al-Balagh has come to know that all the British troops will be withdrawn from Cairo and other places, and will be stationed on the Suez Canal. Alexandria will be the new military base, where ammunitions and other military stores will be kept. At Marsa-Matroh another military station will be established to protect the western side of Egypt. A new railway line will connect Alexandria and Marsa-Matroh. The British military force at Khartum (Sudan) will be strengthened by one legion and a number of tanks.

Mr. Grives, who is in charge of the foreign political news section of the "Times" of London, has arrived in Egypt to report the proceedings of the current political discussions to his paper. He met the Prime Minister Ali Maher Pasha and Nahas Pasha.

NEW ARAB TREATY.

A new treaty has been concluded between the Government of Iraq and King Ibn Saud of Hedjaz. Important features of the treaty are, (1) To cancel the system of passports between the two countries and to do away with customs stations. (2) To render military help to each other at any moment of danger. (3) To improve the conditions of education in both the countries. (4) To establish consulates in both the countries (5) To accept any Arab ruler or Amir who is willing to co-operate with the aforesaid terms of the treaty.

Imam Yehiya the ruler of Yemen has sent a message that he will join the pact as soon as King Ibn Saud and King Gazi affix their respective signatures to the treaty.

EMBASSY AT TOKIO.

The Egyptian authorities have decided to establish a new Embassy at Tokio and to shift the Consulate from Kobe to Shanghai. £11,780 have been sanctioned for the purpose.

His Majesty King Fuad has established an institution of Scholars to translate the Holy Quoran in English, French and German. He has donated £15,000 for this purpose.

One hundred Jew students, it is said, attacked the Bolivian Consulate at Palestine, broke the windows and did other damage, because Bolivia is "against the Jews." The police arrived and restored order.

SYRIAN PREMIER FLEES.

Shaikh Tajuddin Housaini the Prime Minister of Syria is reported to have fled from Damasus, because there was hostility against him on the ground that he was in favour of France at the cost of his own Motherland. When he arrived at Beyrut on his way to Paris neither a single hotel nor a single soul received him, for the whole town was against him as he is alleged to have played the traitor. He stayed in a ship which had anchored in the harbour and then proceeded to Paris.

AWARDS FOR SERVICE.

An Egyptian Royal Proclamation announces that the King has ordered medals to be struck to be awarded to reigning monarchs, Presidents of the Republic and the great and meritorious people of the East and the West who have rendered service to humanity.

HAJ FILMED.

Madam Noor Dahaby, has filmed the Haj ceremony at Mecca. Interviewed by the reporter of an Egyptian paper, she was asked as to how she managed to film the ceremony inspite of the strict orders of the Hedjaz authorities she stated:—

"I have taken the greatest troubles for the shooting of the film. It has taken me twelve years to do it. It was secretly helped by the officials of the Hedjaz Government. It contains 3,824 different views; it is a synchronized film, and is 4,300 meters in length. It cost me £17,000."

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NEW ASSURANCES EXCEED Rs. 1,57,00,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE— Rs. 11,98,00,000

INCOME EXCEEDS— Rs. 74,63,000

CLAIMS PAID— By Maturity—Rs. 26,00,000 By Death — Rs. 14,29,000

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 4,64,00,000.

BONUS YEAR 1936-37—NOW *is the* TIME *to effect an* ASSURANCE.

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Head Office: EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Deccan Branch: 6, MAIN STREET, POONA.

WORLD'S GREAT CAPITAL; THOUGH YOUNG IN YEARS

Maintain Delhi's Civic Administration At As High Standard As Possible, Says New Viceroy

(VICEROYS CAMP),
NEW DELHI, April 18.

Replying to the address of welcome presented by the Delhi Municipal Committee, to-day, His Excellency Lord Linlithgow said:—I am sincerely grateful to you, Mr. Jones, and to the members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee for your address of welcome and I thank you on my own behalf and on that of Lady Linlithgow for your good wishes which are of a special value to us, as coming from a body which is responsible for the municipal activities of the Imperial capital. You have referred to the fact that to-morrow is the anniversary of our silver wedding. It is indeed a happy coincidence that I should enter Delhi for the first time as Viceroy on the eve of that occasion. It is but natural that my wife and I should wish at such a moment to share with others something of our happiness and it has been a source of real pleasure to me to celebrate it by arranging for the feeding of the poor.

MAGNIFICENCE OF NEW DELHI.

New Delhi, though young in years, is one of the great capitals of the world, a capital the magnificence of whose public buildings is enhanced by the many historical associations connected with its site. I fully recognise the weight of the responsibility which the Municipal Committee bear and to which you have alluded in your speech. It is indeed a heavy onee and it is in the nature of things, given the position of New Delhi in the Indian firmament, inevitable that that should be so. But I feel that I can look with confidence to your committee to continue to make the welfare and the good of your city your first consideration, to safeguard its amenities, to make it your constanant aim to avoid any lowering of civic efficiency and to maintain the administration at as high a standard as possible.

I note with satisfaction the progress that has been made in the provision of medical and educational facilities and I am glad to see that you have not overlooked the importance of an adequate provision for open air recreation and that you are concerned for the promotion of schemes designed to encourage industrial education and learning. The record of your past achievements is closely associated with the names of my predecessors, in particular, Lord Halifax, whose interest in the development of the new capital has always been so close, and of Lord and Lady Willingdon. Under the aegis of Lord and Lady Willingdon the task of bringing the city to completion has been very greatly advanced, while New Delhi must always remain grateful to Lady Willingdon for the part which she had played in all activities connected with its charitable, medical and educational institutions.

INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE.

You have referred to my interest in agriculture. It is an interest which is very deep and real and it is a source of great pleasure to me that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute should have been established in New Delhi. The advantages which will result from its location there and its accessibility in its new home are patent and it will be a sincere satisfaction to me to open it in person when the opportunity arises, perhaps in the course of next cold weather.

In thanking you again for the welcome which you have been so kind as to extend to Lady Linlithgow and hyself, I will only add, that I will bear in mind the points which you have urged for my consideration and that you may rest assured of my continued sympathy and support in dealing with the problems that may concern you in connection with the development and embellishment of New Delhi.—A. P.

VICEROY FEEDS THE POOR

To Celebrate Anniversary Of Silver Wedding

NEW DELHI, April 19.

To commemorate not only the arrival of the Viceroy but also the anniversary of Lord and Lady Linlithgow's Silver Wedding certain very interesting arrangements were made this morning, among them being the feeding of the poor at various centres in the Delhi urban area at the express desire and private expense of Their Excellencies.

Some 7,000 poor of all communities, Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Christians and others were given food from kitchens established at Queen's Gardens, King Edward's Park, Paharganj, Bara Hindu Rao, Sabzimandi and New Delhi.

At each of these centres, the significance of the occasion and the anniversary and the fact that what was being done was the personal gift from the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow were made known to those who benefitted from the charity, and they were loud in voicing their heartfelt thanks for the kindly thought and benefits thus bestowed on them and gratefully received them.—A. P.

Malaviya Welcomes Linlithgow

NEW DELHI, April 19.

It is understood that Pundit Malaviya, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has sent a telegram of welcome to Lord Linlithgow, the new Viceroy, expressing hope that during his Viceroyalty better relations will be established.—United Press.

Viceroy To Leave For Hills

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The "United Press" learns that the Viceroy will leave Delhi on Thursday for hills.

According to custom the Viceroy may first visit Dehra Dun before reaching Simla, the summer capital.—United Press.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA

Dr. Pavry's Lecture In Delhi

(From A Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

An address on the "Cultural Heritage of India" was given by Dr. Jal Pavry, M.A., Ph. D., the distinguished Parsee Orientalist and author, before a large gathering at the Theosophical Society.

Speaking of the literary heritage of India the lecturer said that the melody of India's voice broke forth earliest in a chant, praising the divine powers of nature personified in the sacred hymns of the Vedas. Each hymn is a religious lyric inform and expression. The Brahmanas and Sutras elucidate the hymns of the Vedas by legendary and traditional matter. They lack literary qualities. The Upanishads are the oldest philosophical treatises in Indian literature. They are largely composed in verse.

MAHABHARATA & RAMAYANA

The Mahabharata, sometimes called the "Iliad of India," is eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey taken together. It contains two hundred thousand verses. It is a true national epic. The Ramayana, the other Indian epic, is artificial in style and composition. It is a long romantic poem. Its episodes are full of beauty.

The most important branch of ancient Indian literature is the Sanskrit drama. It was entirely independent of outside influence. The theory that the Greek stage influenced the drama of India has now proved to be false. Titles of no less than five hundred Sanskrit plays have come to light. The special merit of the Indian drama is that the movement reached its zenith when the Roman drama had died and before the drama of the modern Europe had risen.

POETRY AND ART.

In the realm of lyric poetry India possesses a number of poems that are worthy to rank as masterpieces in the world's best literature. Kalidasa is the peer among India's authors of this type of literature. Dandin in his Adventures of the Ten Princes best represents the prose fiction which developed in early India.

The lecturer then spoke of the artistic heritage of India, and described the art of ancient India during the Mauryan and Sunga periods. He later spoke of the school of art, known as the "Gandharan" from the ancient province of that name which flourished in the first centuries before and after Christ.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Indian art and Indian architecture entered upon a new phase said Dr. Pavry, with the rise of the Gupta Empire in the 4th century A.D. The Gupta epoch, which lasted for three centuries, is remarkable for the spread of the powerful effect of its art far and wide over the whole Indian peninsula and to countries far beyond.

During the mediaeval ages there arose in India three leading types of architecture, each of which produced monuments of supreme magnificence. Of the three styles the so-called "Indo-Aryan" flourished in the North, "Dravidian" in the South, and "Chalukyan" in the Deccan.

In concluding his address, Dr. Pavry traced the history of the Indo-Muhammadan art from the time of the Ghory dynasty (about 1,200 A.D.) to the time of Shah Jahan, the greatest of all Indian builders.

Thundershowers In Bombay And Deccan

POONA, April 19.

The western disturbance caused scattered thunderstorms in North Punjab and Kashmir with a few falls of rain in northwest Frontier Provice. A few thundershowers also occurred in Bengal, South-east Madras, South Bombay and Deccan. Temperatures were markedly above normal in Northwest India.

FORECAST

Scattered thunderstorms will occur in and around Kashmir and in Bengal, Tenasserim and South-east Madras.—A. P.

EXCLUDED AREAS PEOPLES' DEMAND

Govt. Policy Denounced By All-India Conference

MOTINAGAR CAMP (Lucknow): April 16.

The Second All-India Excluded Areas Conference was held in the Congress Subjects Committee pandal. The Conference was opened by Mr. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., and was presided over by Mr. Ram Narain Singh, M.L.A., and it was largely attended by the delegates and visitors from various provinces and Backward Tracts.

Messrs. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., Professor N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Ram Narain Singh, M.L.A., Sri Kant, Krishna Vallabha Sahai, Suryanarayana Das, Babu Kailas Behari Lal, M.L.A., Shasi Bhusan Roy and Suresh Chandra Dey and Srimati Chand Bibi spoke about the grievances of the people of the Excluded and Partially-Excluded Areas, condemning the present policy of the Government towards these areas. They stressed the necessity for a strong and efficient organisation to safeguard the interests of the above areas.

WARNING TO GOVT.

The following resolutions were passed by the Conference:—

1. Whereas it is necessary to safeguard the political, economic and social interests of the people of the Excluded Areas it is hereby resolved that an Association called the All-India Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Association be formed.

2. This Conference warns British Government that the inalienable, ancient and customary rights of the people now resident in the Excluded and Partially Excluded areas over all lands, forests and other natural and mineral resources of those areas ought never to be alienated permanently or temporarily to any outsider or outsiders, be they British or Indian.

EQUAL FREEDOM DEMANDED.

3. This Conference denounces the action of the British Government in creating the Excluded and Partially-Excluded areas and demands the same political and economic rights as are enjoyed by the rest of British India.

4. The All-India Congress Working Committee is requested to pay greater attention to the needs of these areas.

5. This Conference is highly grateful to the members of the Assembly and to Mr. William Gallacher, M.P., for admirable services rendered in the cause of the Excluded areas.

A body consisting of 40 persons (with power to co-opt) was chosen as the General Body of the Association for the year 1936-37.

A meeting of the members of the Association was held yesterday at Behar Delegate Camp, Motinagar, Lucknow, under the presidentship of Ram Narayan Singh, M.L.A. After discussion it was unanimously agreed:—

HEADQUARTERS AT DELHI.

1. That the Central Committee should have contact in the different District Centres, which may develop into District and subsequently Provincial Committees.

2. The Head Office of the Association for the present be located at Delhi.

3. Mr. Kodand Bamayia be appointed as Working Secretary.

4. Workers at different centres be requested to send to the Headquarters a detailed memorandum concerning the conditions of the Hill tribes inhabiting different tracts.

5. The following seven will be the ordinary members of the Working Committee:—

1 Sashi Bhusan Rai, 2. Atul Chandra Ghose, 3. Suryanarayan Das, 4. Govind H. Deshpande, 5. Mahavir Tyagi, 6. MacDonald Konger and 7. Kuladhar Chaliha, M.L.A.—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

ABBAS TYABJEE'S TOUR

State Prajamandal's Propaganda In 50 Villages

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail)

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee has gone on a tour of villages of Padlad taluka of Baroda district to propagate the aims and objects of the State Prajamandal. The tour will be completed on 17th April and the party is expected to cover 50 villages during period.

The thirteenth session of Baroda State Prajamandal will be held at Kathov on 5th, 6th and 7th May.

FISHERMEN OUT FOR SOCIAL REFORMS.

The fishermen of Kholwad, of Kathor taluka, in a recent meeting passed various resolutions leading to social reform. One of these urged the community to stop the sale of girls. It was also decided to lessen expenditure on social customs and conventions.

Small-pox persists in Sinor, Savali, Sankheda, Karjau, Gandevi, Palsana and Mongrol talukas of Baroda State.

Mr. Uplad, Naibdewan has been nominated as Director of the Bank of Baroda.

JAIN IDOLS RECOVERED.

Six Jain idols have been recovered from the premises of one Mr. Jivanlal at Kalol. It is yet to be decided whether these idols belong to Swetamber or Digamber sect.

Miss Bhikoo Batliwala, who was on six months probation, will relinquish her post on April 15th and will leave for England on April 18th. She holds the post of personal assistant to the Commissioner of Education.

Baroda State seems to be forging ahead in journalism. It is reported from Dabhoi that Mr. Manilal Wadilal is to start a weekly paper "Virpratap" shortly. Negotiations are nearly complete for starting a Journalists' Association at Baroda.

MAKE REAL CITIZENS.

At the third session of Padra Taluka Libraries Conference, held last week, Mr. Dhansukhrao Hora, presiding, deplored the present educational system which prepared students for passing examinations and urged all to shape their policy in such a way as would make them real citizens. He appealed to the teachers to help the library movement of the State.

VELAN TO DEVELOP INTO A PORT?

Naibdewan Mr. Uplad and the Director of Commerce and Industries, Mr. A. B. Pandya are leaving on Tuesday for Kodinar, where they will look into the possibilities of port development at Velan. The visit may also be utilised to consider further prospects of development of the Okha port.

The Raopura Division police has arrested one Babu Nathu. He was alleged to be evading arrest after committing a number of thefts.

Raibsaheb Ramkishen, Manager of Gaekwar Baroda State Rys. has gone on 1 1/2 months leave, and Mr. Allen, loco superintendent has taken over the charge.

Efforts are in progress to revive the Press Association, which is lying inactive since a long time.

EXHIBITION AT MOMBASA

Overseas Co-operation Invited

MOMBASA, (By Mail.)

The Third Annual Exhibition of Trade, Industry and Agriculture will be held under the auspices of the Muslim Association at Mombasa on 19th, 20th and 21st August.

Freight and passenger fare concessions have already been granted by the E. A. Conference Lines, and negotiations are now being conducted to secure similar concessions for other overseas ports also.

Concessions are also accorded both for passengers and goods traffic by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in connection with the Exhibition.

The Exhibition enjoys the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Kenya and of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Bin Salim.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, accepted the invitation to open the Exhibition.

Intending exhibitors are invited to communicate their space requirements to the Hon. Secretary P. O. Box 430, Mombasa.

New Delhi:—The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has received telegraphic intimation that plague quarantine measures against arrivals from Karachi have been withdrawn by Iran as from the 13th April and by the Sudan from the 6th April, 1936.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, April 17.

The Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review, demand for Java Ready sugar being on a limited scale. On the whole Java Ready and April to September Shipment prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about half an anna per cwt and March shipment prices improved by about 1-3/4 annas per cwt. owing to local short covering and some demand from outports. Local market for Indian sugars was rather dull with a decline of about an anna per cwt. in Ready owing to continued heavy receipts of Deshi sugars and pressure of sales. Cawnpore market was reported very quiet in absence of demand. The highest and lowest prices during the week were as under:—

HIGHEST.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Java/Ready	13	10	0
March	4	4	6
April/May	4	4	3
June/July	4	4	6
Aug./Sept.	4	4	6

Deshi Sugars Rs. 12 12 0 to 13 12 0.

LOWEST.

Java/Ready	13	9	6
March	4	2	9
April/May	4	3	9
June/July	4	4	0
Aug./Sept.	4	4	0

Deshi Sugars Rs. 12 10 0 to 13 10 0

Java market was reported to be quiet with Nivas limit unchanged at F.3.90 and W. C. India. Stocks of sugar in Java on 1st March 1936 were estimated at 1,011,632 tons as against 1,802,736 tons on the same date last year.

Imports of sugar in British India during February 1936 were estimated at about 1,000 tons as against 13,000 and 10,000 tons during the same month of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week. Receipts of Deshi sugar bags during the month of March 1936 estimated at about 99,781 bags as against 80,777 and 44,703 bags during the same month of 1934 and 1935 respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 170,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:

	Per Cwt. Rs.	As.	Ps.
Fine White Java Sugar Ready	13	9	6
Transhipment F.B.H.	4	0	0
Shipment March F.B.H.	4	4	6
Shipment A./M. F.B.H.	4	4	0
Shipment J./J. F.B.H.	4	4	3
Shipment A./S. F.B.H.	4	4	3
Britannia Ready	15	2	0
Bo. Refined Ready	14	4	0
African Ready	13	4	6

Deshi Sgaurs Ready from Rs. 12 10 0 to 13 12 0

Tone Steady.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Third Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1935-36:—

On an average of five years ending 1933-34 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency proper has averaged 9.8 per cent. The ratio this year is 13.2 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report, i.e., 1935-36, shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown between October and December 1935. Estimates up to 20th March 1936.)

TOTAL AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency

	Acres.
British Districts	1,712,000
Indian States	394,000
Total	2,106,000

6.0 per cent. below the corresponding area of the last year, but 11.7 per cent. over the decennial average at the same date. As already stated in the previous reports, the decrease in area is due to insufficient rains at the time of sowing.

IRRIGATED AREA.

Out of the total area shown above, 226,000 acres in the British Districts and 115,000 acres in the Indian States were assisted by irrigation.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop had to be sown under unfavourable seasonal conditions, viz. deficient rainfall and hot weather of October-November. As a result of the defective soil moisture due to the above factors, the germination was uneven, the bearing of the crop was generally poor, its tillering was weak and owing to the early cessation of the rains the crop ripened prematurely. Misty and foggy weather at a later stage also adversely affected the proper development of the grain. The irrigated crop suffered somewhat from an attack of rust in many places in the North of the Division. The crop has been already harvested and threshing is in progress. In the North Deccan the sowings were done rather late by the end of October, when there was a good and general rainfall. The germination was satisfactory, but later on the crop in light soil suffered in growth due to heat and to insufficient moisture in the soil. The crop in the Nasik district was also attacked by rust to a varying extent. In the South Deccan the crop was sown in time and progressed well under the beneficial rains of October and November. But the untimely rain accompanied with hail about the middle of February damaged the crop in parts of the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. The irrigated crop on the Deccan Canals did not come up to the expectation this year presumably due to late sowing. In the Kanatak the crop suffered in the beginning due to inadequate soil moisture and though the prospect somewhat improved owing to the rain received at the end of October, the crop was damaged by the untimely showers accompanied with hail in the second week of Feornary in many places in the Bijapur district. The crop has been harvested and threshed and although it was free this year from rust, the season on the whole was not favourable for the crop in this Division.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the dry crop in Gujarat is estimated to return about 90 per cent. of the normal in the Surat district, but only between 60 and 70 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts of the Division. The irrigated crop may yield on the whole between 70 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan the outturn of the dry crop may vary 60 to 90 per cent. of the normal and of the irrigated crop from 70 to 90 per cent. of the normal. In the South Deccan the estimated yield of both the irrigated and unirrigated crop may range between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, where most of the wheat crop is grown without the help of irrigation, the outturn of the crop may fall between 60 and 70 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as stated below:—

Bombay Presidency.

	Tons.
British Districts	321,000
Indian States	87,000
Total	408,000

6.5 per cent. below the corresponding estimated outturn of the last year, but 5.2 per cent. over the decennial average at the same date.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 18.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Barpeta of 1892 Reg. tons, Capt. W Dewhurst, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Tairea of 3756 Reg. tons, Capt. R Redwood, arrived from Durban via African Ports and Mombasa with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2626 Reg. tons, Capt. J Rowe, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 18.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Strathmore of 14144 Reg. tons, Capt. R Harrison, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and locol cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. England Maru of 4170 Reg. tons, Capt. T Honjo, sailed for Kobe via Singapore with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Baroda of 4500 Reg. tons, Capt L. Nicoll, sailed for Marseilles and Barcelona, Plymouth, Antwerp via Port Said with passengers.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Gazana of 3191 Reg. tons, Capt. H A Dawney, sailed for Karachi in Ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s S.S. Jolaratna of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. E W Courtney, sailed for Rangoon via Calicut, Cochin and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Durenda of 4450 Reg. tons, Capt. A A Parker, sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Grahams Trading Coy.'s s.s. Northmoor of 2649, Reg. tons, Capt. W S MacCaffery, sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bhavnagar and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros.' s.s. Silveray of 2626 Reg. tons, Capt. R G Tillmouth, sailed for New York via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, April 18.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 18-4-36:—

S.S. Glasgow Moru (M M & Co.) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Tairea (M M and Co.) for African Ports.

S.S. City of Canterbury (K N Co.) for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi and Back Port Said, Port Bunder and Plymouth.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 18.

S.S. Ehrenfels, agents L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—39 cases glass beads; 181 cases glass globes; 47 cases buttons; 75 cases tinware; 50 cases tools; 152 pcs. c.'ware; 44 cases cutlery; 80 cases iron ware; 200 pkgs. galv. buckles; 120 pkgs. sewing machines; 280 cases machinery; 56 cases elect. goods; 52 cases copper wire; 75 cases photo goods; 29 cases toys; 53 cases elect. fans; 813 cases glass bangles; 90 cases glass ware; 49 cases lamps; 206 bundles H. lanterns; 64 cases window glass; 51 cases enamelled ware; 41 cases rough glass; 35 cases haberd shery; 30 cases bronze powder; 89 drums bleaching powder; 230 cases beer; 20 brrls earth colour; 20 cks. zinc sulphate; 38 cases printing ink; 935 bales paper; 121 cases iron chains; 400 drums mineral white oil; 557 cases wire nails; 10 cases brassware; 53 cases lead pencils; 17 cases leathers; 369 bundles y.m. squares; 106 bundles gas tubes; 206 bundles strand wire; 210 pcs. steel poles; 266 rolls wire netting; 180 bundles ms. hoops; 3566 bundles m.s. boling hoops; 1055 bundles m.s. rods; 171 cases iron hinges; 130 cases school slates; 269 bags glass bottles; 20 bundles batteries; 120 bags broken tiles; 12 cases photo plates; 150 bls. copper sheets; 349 pkgs. I. R. tyres; 180 rings I. R. Tyres; 266 bls. auto spring; 159 cases iron rivets.

From Gdingen:—176 bundles ply wood.

From Gothenburg:—20 drums potassium permanganate; 47 bales paper.

From Baltic Port:—10 bales paper.

From Antwerp:—470 cases window glasses; 1496 pkgs. dyes dry; 300 bales paper; 22 bales boards; 25 cases slates; 33 cases cheese; 13 cases photo paper; 30 cases chocolates; 50 drums chicory; 35 cases machinery; 261 pcs. m.s. plates; 250 bundles m.s. sheets; 1200 bundles steel sheets; 70 drums chloride of zinc; 17 cases pharin produce; 2108 pcs. iron pipes; 3595 bundles iron pipes; 19 cases oil cloth; 225 pcs. auto parts; 177 bgs. iron hinges; 427 bundles m.s. hoops; 180 bags farina; 5480 bundles carr. sheets; 48 bags maize starch.

From New York:—275 brrls. dyes.

From Bardux:—35 cases brandy.

From Rotterdam:—28 cases medicines; 20 cases paper; 82 bales straw boards; 400 cases beer; 100 cases veg. produce; 47 cals. chrome alum.

From Port Said:—30 cases an. hydrs. ammonia.

From Alexandria:—375 bales cotton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 17.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1935
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,446	80	7,460	55 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,034	90	3,873	85 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,262	81	3,928	72 "
Of which to Japan	1,339	37	1,283	14 "
Of which to China	41	—	95	4 "
Of which to Great Britain	1,176	14	635	16 "
Of which to Germany	755	8	331	6 "
Stock at New York	—	4	—	19 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,833	—	2,106 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,943	—	1,447 "
World's Visible Supply	—	7,080	—	6,914 "
Of which American Cotton	—	5,179	—	4,996 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	9,372	95	7,782	183 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,634	46	4,137	18 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

NEW YORK COTTON

Trade Buying

Bombay, April 18.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm, prices advanced on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and trade buying. Bombay buying contributed to the steadiness of the market. From to-day the Commodity Credit Corporation will be making weekly announcement of its sales of loan cotton.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 11.09 and a further rise of one point was registered with July 11.10 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some selling which caused a decline of 3 points from the highest point and July was quoted 11.07 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a rise of one to six points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 11.74c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 2 points at 11.55c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-34 a.m.)	11.10+04
New York July lowest (11-16 a.m.)	11.07+01
Liverpool July highest	6.01+04
Liverpool July lowest	5.97

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Fair trade calling. Good local buying. American basis hardening. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market very steady. Crop is likely to be late. Spinners are poorly supplied with cotton. Speculators are buying distant positions of "features." The course of the market will depend very much on crop prospects.

New York: Trade buying absorbing hedge selling against loan cotton. Beneficial rains have fallen in Central Texas and South-West Texas, but no pressure to sell.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following from their Liverpool Agent:

More rain West. Pool cotton release expected in two weeks.

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck, Agent to Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company, (New York) has issued the following:—

One of our most esteemed clients requested the opinion of our Offices as to their opinion as to possibility of war. We received the following:

Liverpool: "Our opinion is that war very unlikely."

New York: "War not imminent but in the making."

We expect a general all round rise in Commodity prices during the preparation period. We believe wheat, copper, sugar, silk besides cotton should be purchased in markets preferably away from war centres.

We think silver in Bombay should be held also cheap Indian cotton seems attractive.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 18.

May	11.46
July	11.14
October	10.45
December	10.45
January	10.51
March	10.59
Middling Spot	11.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 18.

May	11.39
July	11.07
October	10.43
Middling Spot	11.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

SEEDS.

London, April 18.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton, April sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-12-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £13-1-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-15-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|10-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|7-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|7-1|2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 18.

The London Stock Exchange Market was closed.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. 7-11|16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Short Covering

Bombay, April 18.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 2 points with July 5.99.

Insufficient rains in the Western Belt induced local buying and short covering. Trade absorbed light hedge selling. Later on prices eased on Bombay selling but again recovered on trade calling and straddle buying of distants and short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.58d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 5.15, July 5.13 and October 5.11.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Uppers advanced 5 to 8 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with an improved demand. Sakels gained 11 to 2 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 9 to 6 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 18.

	To-day's Closing.
April	6.31
May	6.20
June	6.11
July	6.03
August	5.91
September	5.80
October	5.72
November	5.66
December	5.65
January	5.65
February	5.65
March	5.65
April	5.65
Middling Spot	6.61
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
July	6.03
October	5.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 18.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May	8.79
July	8.63
October	8.55
November	8.40
January	8.32
March	8.27
April	8.27
F.G.F. Spot	9.16

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 18.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.31
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.46
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.61
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
BENGAL:	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.25
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.39
Fine	4.51
Superfine	4.63

PRODUCE.

London, April 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April sellers 31.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 18.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 26|4-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,343
Linseed	28,689
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,106
Gingellyseed	1,362
Poppyseed	110
Groundnuts	10,692
Castorseeds	5,594
Rice	25,064
Myrabollams	5,155
Cottonseed	2,725
Mowraseed	494
Gram	2,101
Joowar	102
Barley	1,232
Bajree	558
	Tons.
Coal	5,190

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 18

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 10 0
Shipment March	4 5 0
Shipment April June	4 4 9
Shipment July September	4 4 3
Kesar	13 8 0
Saraya	13 6 0
Java Spot	F. 3.90

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 18

April (197.50)	197.00—50
July (198.30)	197.50—80
October (198.00)	197.10—80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202-4 for Broach J./A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 204-8 on active general buying. Local shorts were covering sales and professional operators were supporting the market. There was scarcity of contracts and the undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market opened as expected at unchanged prices but the local market ruled steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs.204. Option dealers were buying but short covering is weakening the technical position of the market. However, there being scarcity of sellers prices may be pushed higher but we think it risky to buy now as there is better weather in America. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	202 4
Broach J/A	204 4
Oomra May	188 8
Oomra July	187 8
Bengal May	162 8
Bengal July	159 8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	173	169	164	161	
Punjab	173	169	164	161	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	189	...
C P No. 1	212	209	206	203	...
C P No. 2	204	201	198	195	...
Broach No. 2	...	210	207	204	200
Punjab-Ame	...	222	219	216	212
Surat	...	249	246	243	239
Rajpipla	...	243	240	237	233
Navsari	...	256	253	250	246

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal Superfine	169/171
Bengal Fine	166/167
Bengal F.G.	163/164
C. P. 1 Fine	203/204
C. P. 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	197/198
Berar Fine	193/194
Khamgaon Fine	194/195
Mulkapur Fine	190/193
Khandesh Fine	190/193
Jalna/Sailu Fine	192/193
Eurwah Sanavad Fine	194/196
Mathia Fine	180/183
Dhollera Fine	201/203

Commodity Credit Corporation

Bombay, April 18

It is reported that commencing from to-day, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make a weekly announcement of its sales of loan cotton.

Broach Fine	206/213
Punjab/American	206/216
Sindh-American	206/216
Cambodia	261/266
Compta Good	231/236
Westerns	211/221
Miraj	206/211
Kampala	334/336
Busoga	331/333
Manza	306/311
Jagadia Ankleshwar	236/241
Surat	246/249
Navsari	251/253

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	2,208	263,441
Central India	1,126	237,741
Barsi and Nagar	1,697	140,633
Hyderabad-Gaorani	201	33,318
Berar	2,169	285,411
Central Provinces	484	82,888
Total Oomras	7,885	1,042,432
Dholera	1,430	100,986
N.-W. Provinces	881	64,439
Rajputana	2,185	415,693
Sind-Punjab	7,999	276,372
Coompta and Dharwar	1,237	24,281
Westerns-Northerns	154	20,318
Coccanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	9,322
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,108
Egyptian and African	218	146,305
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	22,029	2,187,283

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th April

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	726	357,114
Japan and China	18,360	860,780
Coast Ports	...	25,321
Cp-country by Rail	...	137,478
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	39,796
Total	19,086	1,420,489

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 17-4-36	6634000	4137000
Receipts Yesterday 17-4-36	5000	7000
Exports to date 17-4-36	5262000	3928000
Stock at Ports 17-4-36	18333000	2106000
Stock Interior Towns 17-4-36	1943000	1447000
Stock at Liverpool 17-4-36	724000	749000
Visible Supply 17-4-36	5179000	4996000
Quantity in sight 17-4-36	11446000	7460000
Quantity out of sight 17-4-36	9373000	7782000

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-1|4.

MONEY MARKET

Opening Quotations

Bombay, April 18

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 9/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	265 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATES—	
New York London	
17th instant	4.94 1/8
Japan/London	
18th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London	
18th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London	
18th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London	
18th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris	
17th instant	74.91
London/Belgium	
17th instant	29.21
London/Switzerland	
17th instant	15.15 3/4
London/Berlin	
17th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm	
17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
17th instant	4.94 1/16
London/Amsterdam	
17th instant	7.28

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold 16th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 17th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready	
16th instant	20 7/16
17th instant	20 3/4
Silver London Forward	
16th instant	20 7/16
17th instant	20 13/16
Silver New York Ready	
16th instant	45
17th instant	45 1/2
London Discounts 3 mos	
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
16th instant	11/16 p.c.
17th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3|8 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 18.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	4.94-1|16
Paris	74.90
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28-1|4
Brussels	29.19-1|2
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.15-1|2
Prague	119.43

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 18.

The local Silver market was strong to-day on bullish foreign advices. There was general buying. Professionals and outsiders were principal buyers and offerings were light which resulted in a sharp rise. The market opened to-day at Rs. 51/12 and declined to Rs. 51/10 but at this level there was impressive buying which improved prices to Rs. 52/6. The Gold market was also steady with a fair turnover.

Ready Silver	52	6	0
Vaishakh Delivery	52	6	0
Jeth Delivery	52	8	0
Ready Gold	34	13	0
Vaishakh Delivery	34	13	0
Chaitra Delivery	34	12	9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 17

May	46.31+41
July	46.95+70
September	49.90+65

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 18.

Spot	20-7|8
Forward	20-7|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 18.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-10-1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 18.

The London Metals Market was closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/3 98/2/0

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/0

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 per cent 1951/54 103/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14

4 per cent 1943 110/12

4 per cent 1960/70 113/11

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8

5 per cent 1939/44 108/12

5 per cent 1940/43 111/7

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/2

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/6

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 103/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 107

5 per cent M Deb 1939 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/14 and advanced to Rs. 98/2. The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/2

U. S. LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECAST

April 20th to 23rd: Warmer and pleasant with fine showers in the New England States.

April 24th to 27th: Severe storms in the Ohio River Valley and Westward.

April 28th to 30th: Very delightful weather with showers and local electrical storms in the Gulf States.

Precipitation above the mean and temperatures below.

May 1st to 3rd: Mild and pleasant throughout the East; electrical storms in the Rocky Mountain region.

May 4th to 7th: Severe and general storm period with streams overflowing and bridges washed out.

May 8th to 11th. Much warmer and a fine growing period.

May 12th to 15th: Violent and sudden thunder storms in Central Plain States and Western Corn Belt. High winds and gales along the Great Lakes.

May 18th to 19th: A general storm condition extends down into Texas, Mississippi and Eastern Gulf States.

May 20th to 23rd: Great storms along the Atlantic Seaboard endangering shipping.

May 24th to 27: Fair and delightful with local showers in the Ohio River Valley.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	81
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	85 1/2
New York Central	38 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Great North Pfd	37
Northern Pacific Rly	32
Bethelehem Steel	60
United States Steel	68 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	67 3/4
General Electric	40
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Int Cement	48
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	34
Int Nickel of Canada	48

Market dull and irregular.

Total business: 1 1/2 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 17

Broach A/M opening 200 3/4; highest 201 3/4; lowest 200 3/4; closing 201

Broach J/A opening 202 1/4; highest 203 1/4; lowest 202 1/4; closing 202 1/2

Oomra May opening 187 1/2; highest 188 1/2; lowest 188; closing 188

Oomra July opening 186 3/4; highest 188 1/4; lowest 186 3/4; closing 187

Bengal May opening 159; highest 160 1/2; lowest 159; closing 160 1/2

Bengal July opening 156; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156; closing 157 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 2 1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 17

May	dol. 0.99 7/8
July	dol. 0.91 3/4
September	dol. 0.89 3/4

Active Short Covering In Steels

Narrow Trading Market

PRICE TENDENCIES UNCERTAIN

BOMBAY, April 18.

The local Share Bazar opened weak to-day with utter absence of any important business.

Later on hopes of "dividend on Steel Dfds." influenced heavy short covering which resulted in sharp rise and the market closed at about the highest level of the day. The price tendency still remains uncertain pending further developments.

Firmness in Tata Steel shares had favourable effect on other sections with moderate buying. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 517 and after declining to Rs. 515, prices advanced to Rs. 527|- Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 148|4.

To-day there was an optimistic feeling in the market and yesterday the market was nervous but to-day there was some investment buying.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 18

100	Ahm Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	680 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 0
100	Central India	218 12
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	XD 158 2
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	60 0
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	182 8
250	Laxmi	575 0
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	99 6
100	Oosmanshahi	50 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	32 8
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	61 4
100	Swadeshi	136 4
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1,140 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	105 4
25-50	Central	32 4
500	Imperial	1535 0
125-500	Im. Conty	377 8
50-100	India	129 0
100	Reserve Bank	129 12
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 2
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	463 12
40	Katni Def.	2147 8
100	Katni Ord.	367 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 0
10	Punjab	24 13
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	122 0
	INSURANCE.	
10-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	41 4
200	Oriental	5,050 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1558 12
10	Ajmer	13 4
50	Bombay Tram	157 3
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 11

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 18

Century 160 161 160
Bombay Dyeing 670 676 674 680
Kohinoor 180 183 182
Central India 216 219 218/7
New Great 98 99/6
Simplex 60 61/4
Swadeshi 135 136 135/10 136/14 136/4
Bundi 36/2
I Cement 462 463 461 463
Punjab 24/12 24/10 24/12 24/13
Shahabad 480/478 482 480 481 482/8
Andhra 1555 1552 1560 1558
Tata Hydro 159/1 159/11
Tata Power 1477 1481 1480 1483 1482/8
Tram Ord 157/8 157/3
T Steel Defd 516 524 521 527 526/4
T Steel Ord 146/12 148 147/12 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 170/4
Bellapur 162 161 162
B Steam 271 273/12
B Burma 384 383 388 386 389

1000	Tata Power	1482 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	885 4
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	756 4
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	526 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	190 0
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	273 12
125	Bombay Burma	339 6
50	Bombay Burma Con	135 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-2-3
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 11
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	14 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	146 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
8	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	11 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COTTON NEWS BY AIR MAIL

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following Air mail letter from our New York Office dated March 31st.

"The old crop positions are developing very much along the lines which we have been outlining during the past few months and we wonder if our friends in Bombay realize that our advices have probably kept them from making some very unprofitable straddle committments through selling March, May or July and buying new crop months.

We recall that on February 15th you cabled us, through your office, asking for our opinion of buying October and selling March and on that day we promptly replied that our best information indicated that the Government might accept delivery on the March and May and therefore we suggested closing any straddles which had been made up to that time.

It is impossible, of course, to say much at this writing about the future of the old crop months, but it is daily becoming more evident that the spot basis in the South is gathering strength for the reason that there is practically no cotton of desirable character for export available outside of such offers as the government agencies may make.

The May position here is still approximately 35 points below the average spot price in the Southern markets and it is probably that it will advance to a point where the Government will be ready to sell. This selling point will probably be within a few points of the spot basis.

Selling the old crop and buying the new under these conditions would prove quite hazardous, but we believe that purchases of the new crop at 10 1/4 and on a scale down is likely to prove a profitable investment, as the crop is getting off to a late start with a considerable deficiency of rainfall in the Southwest and complaints of too much moisture in the Eastern belt.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, April 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37-2-6
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£37-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£41-12-6
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 38-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-4-0

Tone: Firm.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 17

July	2.80—2
September	2.80—2
December	2.71—6
January	2.65—2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 17

May	7 4 1/2d.
July	7 5 1/2d.
October	7 5 5/8d.

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Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936

Mahatma's Method Is Only Way To Peace

Jawahar Exposes Futility Of Pacifism

"Exploitation Of Classes And Nations Must Stop Before Causes Of War Go"

"The only practical solution of the problem—Way to Peace—came from Mahatma Gandhi. Whether that was a final solution or not remains to be seen, but it did combine the Sermon on the Mount with effective action."

Thus writes Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an article in "Time and Tide" in reply to the controversy over the "Way to Peace" raised by Messrs. Gerald Heard and Aldous Huxley.

Says Pt. Jawaharlal in the course of his article:—

In a recent speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for the "Have-nots" among the great imperialist Powers—"Have-nots" in the sense that they do not possess colonies to supply them with raw materials and provide sheltered markets for their manufactured goods. From a strictly imperialist point of view, perhaps, there was some force in his argument; bribery on a big enough scale might lessen the war-hunger of these "Have-not" Powers for a while and relieve the immediate tension in Europe. It might also, of course, whet the appetite and increase the demand and convince the peoples and the Governments concerned that threat of and preparation for war pays. Whatever the immediate result might be, the ultimate result could hardly be doubted—the increase in rivalry between these Powers and the inevitable conflicts. That has been the history of the growth of modern imperialism, and as fresh colonial areas have come under its domination these conflicts have increased. The fact that science can provide food and leisure and an ever-increasing standard for all does not, under the peculiar system we live in lessen these conflicts, but only creates more unemployment and international friction

As I listened to Mr. Lloyd George, it struck me as very odd that he should feel so keenly for the unhappy state of the "Have-not" Powers and yet ignore completely the colonial countries and their peoples. Have they no rights in the matter or no say in it? But even apart from the rights and moralities, is it imagined that peace will be ensured and entrenched by the sharing of the booty by the imperialist Powers?

REAL PROBLEM

So long as there are Haves and Have-nots friction and conflict will continue, and it is desirable to put an end to this state of affairs. But it seems a mockery to call powerful nations Have-nots and ignore the real Have-not countries and classes which are being dominated and exploited. If Mr. Lloyd George's argument is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the first thing to be done is to equalize from below upwards, put an end to the exploitation of one country or people or class by another, and thus remove the causes of conflict. But that, of course, would mean an ending of Capitalist-Imperialism.

ROOT OF EVIL

Many Pacifists and others who desire ardently to prevent war imagine that the way to bring this about is by satisfying the greed of certain European nations and generally preaching good-will to all, but otherwise maintaining the "status quo." It does not seem to have been realised by them that it is this very "status quo" that produces ill-will and conflict, and is bound to lead to war. Africa may still be a helpless victim of aggression but is not likely to remain so for ever. India and China and several other colonial and semi-colonial countries are even now not so weak and helpless, in spite of their condition. They can never tolerate willingly their subjection and exploitation, and they will struggle against it with all their strength. So, also, as we see all around us, the classes that are exploited for the benefit of the upper strata. The "status quo" has to go throughout the world before war and the causes of war go.

Ultimately, of course, this involves something more than a political or even social change: it involves a change in our habits and beliefs and instincts, and that is a terribly difficult process. But even this change in our beliefs and instincts is not likely to come till a suitable environment for it has been created.

WAY OF APPROACH

How are these vital changes to be brought about? Gerald Heard tells us that the approach must be psychological, we must convince people that it is to their interest to have the change, we must hold a World Conference in order to lay the foundations of the new era of peace and plenty. Few people will deny the importance of the psychological approach and the attempt to convert others. Facts are with us, science, reason, decency, the "Spirit of the Age," enlightened self-interest, all help us. And in no event can we get a move on un-

(Continued on Page 13)

"KNOW YOUR VILLAGES"

Spiritual Fervour Of Irwin Recalled In New Viceroy's Speech

(From Our Special Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, April 18.

According to political observers, great events are foreshadowed by the address which the new Viceroy Lord Linlithgow broadcasted to-day after a solemn and imposing ceremony at the Viceroy's House. The principle which he enunciated that he should be in touch with leaders of political parties followed by his reference to interviews which he may grant to leaders reveals possible development in the immediate future which have far-reaching consequences on Indian politics.

"Simple, homely and sincere the address strikes an entirely new note disclosing an alert mind accessible to the heart" said one member of the Assembly commenting on the speech. The keynote of His Excellency's speech which had received marked attention in political circles is its simplicity and businesslike matter of factedness.

"Know Your Villages" in these three words the Viceroy has let the public into the secret of his policy. His reference to the problems of youthful lives saddened and embittered by the difficulty of finding employment and lonely parallel which he drew between his own five children and the problem of Indian communities have also earned keen appreciation.

"It is the voice of a man who seems to have a heart to feel and a will to work" said one Congress Member to me to-day.

The general impression of the speech seems to be that the new Viceroy is one who understands his duty and means to do it. There is no rhetorical flourish or verbal bombast about him but a directness of purpose and a simple earnestness which recalls the spiritual fervour of Lord Irwin.

"A PLEA FOR MASS CONTACT"

LONDON, April 19.

"Observer" noting the significance of Lord Linlithgow's broadcast throughout India says, whatever success the approach to self-Government may achieve in the Dominion will largely be due to keeping close tough between the authority and the minds of its millions. In that process the use of wireless may be destined to play a vital part. In the transition to the new regime popular confidence will be the necessary complement of industry and good faith that will attend the launching of the constitution by civil service. Nothing should do more to inspire it than sense a personal contact which the Viceroy's broadcast should so admirably suggest. —Reuter's Special

"FEW HAVE COME BETTER EQUIPPED"

MADRAS, April 18.

"Few viceroys of modern times have been called upon to face more arduous or more delicate tasks than those which await him in the critical days ahead but few have come better equipped", thus observe the "Hindu" in an editorial about the new viceroy.

The paper adds:—There is every reason to hope that Lord Linlithgow will approch with constructive and sympathetic imagination the problem of working the constitution with the shaping of which he was so closely associated.—A. P.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF HINDU WOMEN

Dr. Deshmukh Introduces Bill Ensuring Them Property Rights

NEW DELHI, April 18.

An important Bill affecting the rights of Hindu women to property has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly and circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the mover of the Bill, made an illuminating short speech which would be read with interest and help in clear understanding of the objective behind the legislation. He said:—

RIGHT OF PROPERTY.

"The principle of the Bill is that Hindu women, in common with the women of other denominations, should have the right of property and that this should be on the natural lines of affection. I am glad that this Bill of mine does not raise any questions of religion or of faith but it is entirely a question of law and law as it is applied in court at the present time. It is more a case of law than Hindu law. Those who know something about the older rules of the Hindu religion and of the Hindu society, will I am sure, agree with me entirely that this is not a case of innovation, but a case of restoration.

NO DANGER TO SOCIETY.

So far as public opinion is concerned, I may point out that in the States of Baroda, Mysore and Travancore, the legislature has gone very much more ahead than what I am suggesting in my Bill, and no damage whatever has been done to the Hindu society. I say that it is about time that this legislature of a civilized Government should give the right to all Hindu women to be considered as human beings.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

They should not merely be thought of as having the right of maintenance or subsistence. They should be allowed to live their lives more fully and that we know cannot be done without giving them some kind of economic status. That economic status, I am fairly convinced, is according to the old tradition and culture of Hindu society, and, therefore, I am sure that all the Hindus will give their support to this Bill. And not only that, but on grounds of equity and justice I hope that the other communities also will give their support to this Bill."—United Press.

Baroda:—News has been received from Rajkot that the merchants have formed a Chamber of Commerce and a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Talakshi Doshi.—United Press.

Linlithgow's Silver Wedding Day

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 18.

Before reading the address of welcome on behalf of the New Delhi Municipal Committee its president congratulated Their Excellencies on their Silver Wedding Day which happens to be to-morrow.

WE ARE NOT SCHOOL BOYS

M. L. A's Protest Against President's Treatment

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 17.

The nerves of members seem to be breaking down under the strain of April heat. During question hour to-day in the Assembly, Mr. Avanasalingam Chetti came into open collision with the President protesting that they should not be treated as "school boys." The President retorted that he was trying to be as polite as possible, but if members defied his orders, he could not help expressing his annoyance.

RECORD SPEECH.

This regrettable scene, however, was soon forgotten when Mr. Satyamurti resumed his marathon performance on his bill to repeal the Repressive Laws and at quarter to three finished his eight-hour speech—unbeaten record for the present Assembly. Mr. Satyamurti's speech will stand out in the history of the Legislature as a critical and comprehensive survey of repression and repressive laws from the nationalist point of view. His final peroration concluded with reminding the European group that their "cousins" will not continue always on the Treasury bench and appealing to the Home Member to remember that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest force against terrorism.

It is understood that when discussion on the Bill is resumed at Simla both the Home Member and the Law Member will take part in the debate. According to Lobby reports Sir N.N. Sircar may beat even Mr. Satyamurti's endurance record and finish his speech only at Delhi next year.

An important Bill introduced in both the Houses to-day relates to coastal shipping with a view to prevent rate war and unfair competition. There was also a full-dress debate to-day in the Council of State on Lala Jagdish Prasad's resolution for a separate civil medical service independent of the I.M.S.

WHY THIS RESERVATION.

Mr. Sapru and other speakers protested against the policy of racial discrimination and asked why any reservation should be made for British members in the service. Major-General Sprawson and the Education member entered into a long defence maintaining that the present method was the best and the most economical both from the army and civil points of view but when cornered on the issue—as to why British troops and British members in the services should insist on having British doctors—the Government spokesman shifted the responsibility on to the Secretary of State. The resolution was unfortunately negatived.

No Congress M. L. A's At Swearing In Ceremony

NEW DELHI, April 19.

None of the Congress Party members attended the Durbar Hall in the Viceroy's House where the swearing-in ceremony took place.

Pundit Krishnakant Malaviya wore a Gandhi cap among 400 guests consisting of about 30 Ruling Chiefs, Government members and officials in white levee dresses. Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, attended.—United Press.

No Undoing Of Assembly Verdict

OTTAWA AGREEMENT MUST GO

Debate On Proposed Amendment To Indian Tariff Act

NEW DELHI, April 18.

In the Assembly to-day the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act relating to staple fibre, fents, cotton knitted apparel and spun silk yarn was taken up.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah detailed the reasons for the measure and referring to fents improved from Japan, he pointed out that there was no reason to believe that Japanese authorities were evading their obligations by encouraging this trade. On the other hand, this was coming in large quantities by reason of the activities of Indian exporters in Japan and Indian importers in India. Duty on fents of non-British origin was therefore raised with a view to protecting the cotton textile industry. The Bill also sought to give effect to the Tariff Board's recommendation on the woollen textile industry by making protective duty now applicable to cotton knitted hosiery applicable to all cotton knitted apparel as well. Further spun silk yarn is to be subjected to the same duty as pure silk yarn because the competitive value of spun silk had been underestimated when protective duties on raw silk and silk manufactures were originally imposed. Lastly, the import duty on staple fibre would be put at five per cent. in case of imports from the United Kingdom and fifteen per cent. in the case of imports from other countries. This preference was under the Ottawa Trade agreement.

Mr. B. Das thought Government had looked at the whole question from a wrong angle and wanted a select committee to consider all aspects of the question including the effect on cottage industries and reports on April 21. Essack Sait and Mr. Satyamurthi protested against the measure in as much as it tried to undo the Assembly's verdict on the Ottawa Agreement. Sir Zafrullah Khan had no objection if the Assembly wanted the matter discussed in a select committee The motion for a select committee report by the 21st was agreed to.

Sir Frank Noyce moved that the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill regulating payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry be taken into consideration.

He explained the three amendments carried by the Council of State and hoped they would work in the interests of the employees. Mr. N. M. Joshi admitted that the amendments improved the Bill and would be beneficial to workers and for passing them he thanked both the Council of State and the Government of India.

Messrs. Giri, Ranga and Satyamurthy criticised the amendment and argued that the Bill as amended was not the wages payment Bill but non-payment of wages bill, as the workers would be deprived of eight days wages for absenting without giving notice under the terms of their contracts of employment. They suspected that Sir. H. P. Mody was instrumental for this amendment.

Sir Homi refuted the allegation and said "this misbegotten child has nothing to do with me."

After Sir Frank Noyce's reply, all amendments made in the Council of State were adopted.

Further consideration of the Tariff Act amendment Bill relating to rice and wheat was taken up. Mr Mathuradas Vissanji hoped that after passing of the Bill, India would continue to regain her overseas markets.

Mr. Abdullah said that the proposed rate of duty was inadequate to meet the situation in the Punjab but if duty could not be increased, then he must support the proposed duty.

Dr. Ziauddin wanted Government to find the economic price of Lyallpur wheat and proceed levying duty on the basis of that price. He opposed any step which lowered the prices of agricultural produce and enhanced the prices of manufactured articles.

Sardar Mangalsingh wanted Government to declare in whose interests the duty was being lowered. He suspected that there was a sinister motive behind this reduction.

After conclusion of the debate the House adjourned for the day.—A.P.

MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIA THROUGH CINEMA FILMS

M. L. A's Plead For Direct Correspondence With League Of Nations' Secretary

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Replying to Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar regarding the misrepresentation of India through cinematograph films and productions, Sir Henry Craik said that the Secretary of State for India has since been addressed in this matter, and I will inform the Hon'ble Member of the result in due course.

Mr. Iyengar: My question was, what steps have been taken by the Government of India to place this matter before the League Council through their representatives?

Sir Henry Craik: I have answered the question. The Secretary of State has since been addressed in this matter.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Secretary of State is not one of the representatives of India at the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: I have said I have addressed the Secretary of State. I do not know if he has forwarded the representation.

Mr. Satyamurthi: May I know if the Secretary of State has been asked by the Government of India to bring this matter to the notice of the League of Nations?

Sir Henry Craik: Yes, that is what we have said.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Satyamurthi: May I know why the Government of India did

(Continued on page 10)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

SO YOU THINK HALLOWELL IS AN ACCOMPLICE, COLONEL?
WE CAN DECIDE THAT AFTER WE FIND HIM!--AND THE TIME TO DO THAT IS NOW!
I'M SURE HE'S INNOCENT
COME ALONG, DONAVAN--- YOU SAY THE THIEVES USED A LAUNCH?
YEP---THEY MUST HAVE ABANDONED IT ALONG THE DOCKS--THEY WOULDN'T RISK RUNNING INTO THE RIVER PATROL!
WE'VE BEEN LOOKING ALONG THE DOCKS FOR HALF AN HOUR---- ARE YOU SURE — ?
WADE, THAT BOAT! — IT LOOKS FAMILIAR!
I ONLY SAW IT FOR A SECOND LAST NIGHT, BUT THAT'S IT — THAT'S THE THIEVES' LAUNCH ALL RIGHT!
GOOD!-WE'RE ON THE TRAIL, DONAVAN!
3-26
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